





POWER OF STATE POLICE WIDENED; M'NUTT CONTROLS

New force answerable to
Governor — Mayr backers
ousted — Leach named
Chief Officer

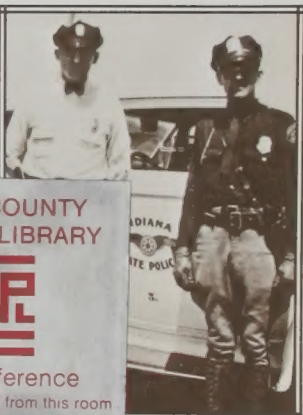
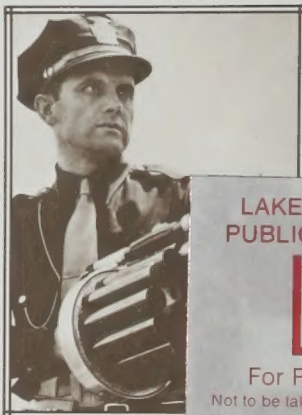
The Indiana State Police Department, with increased powers, went under control of Governor Paul V. McNutt yesterday.

The action removed from Frank Mayr, Jr., Secretary of State and political enemy of the Governor, one of his most important patronage departments.

The transfer was ordered by the Governor immediately after he signed a House Bill which gave the state police department a legal status. The measure created the department by law. Heretofore the state police department was a motor police division, but never had actually been created by law.

Three ousted immediately

Principal difference in the new set-up is that the state police have full police powers. Previously their authority was confined to enforcement of road laws.



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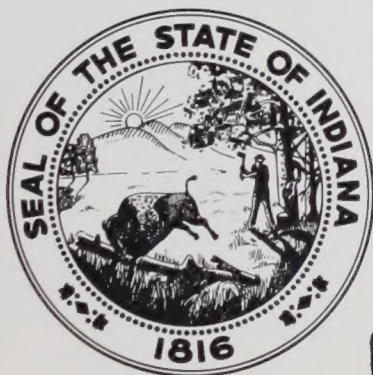


Indiana State Police



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This brief history of the Indiana State Police is presented as a tribute to the men and women of the Department who have faithfully served the cause of justice and the citizens of the State of Indiana since 1933. May yesterday's history be recognized not only as our heritage but also as our guidepost for the decisions of tomorrow. A special thanks to The Indiana Bankers Association and the Indiana State Police Alliance for making possible the publication and distribution of all high school and public library copies.





accepted identification procedure and the Identification Bureau served as a clearing house for area police agencies and prisons.

Late in 1928 the department began to replace automobiles with motorcycles which were the major mode of transportation for the next few years. Oldtimers told stories of starting to patrol on their motorcycles and returning home by bus after the weather closed in making motorcycle travel impossible. Others recall lining their uniforms with newspapers to insulate against the cold.

Invariably the first question asked of a state patrolman in a conversation with a friend who had just discovered his connection with the motor vehicle police department was "Do you ride a motorcycle?" Secondly they would ask "Have you used that gun?" And thirdly, if the patrolman seemed to be a little new at the business, they would coyly inquire, "Have you made any arrests yet?"

In the romantically suffused imagination of the average citizen the state patrolman appeared as a begoggled daredevil racing down the highway, gauntlets flaring in the wind, in pursuit of some erring motorist. The cycle became as indispensable to the patrolman as the horse to the Royal Mountie.

Definite road patrols were established in 1930, marking the beginning of a patrol system now operating over thousands of miles of county, state and federal highways.



lary discipline; promotions were to be made from the force only; a new uniform with legislative protection was sought; physical and mental requirements were outlined for the personnel. This reorganization was a prelude to the state police reorganization act of 1933 by its emphasis on strict attention to duty, qualifications for the job and a trimmer appearance.

Legislators engineered a progressive step in Indiana police service in 1933 with the organization of a division of public safety under the executive department of state government. Since 1921 the motor vehicle police and other bureaus subsequently created had operated under the Secretary of State. The result of this act was the integration of the uniformed highway patrol, the investigation bureau and the criminal identification bureau into the Indiana State Police Bureau.

The bill included appointment of the Public Safety Director as Superintendent of State Police. Full police authority was granted uniform personnel and a compulsory motor vehicle accident reporting law, to include a central filing office, was designated as a part of state police activities.

The reorganization act enabled the state to offer Hoosier citizens a unified police service for the first time and also provide an auxiliary service for local police departments.

Al G. Feeney, Indianapolis, was appointed first Superintendent of the Indiana State Police. He subsequently divided the state into three districts and placed the first district headquarters in a small cottage at Tremont, near Lake Michigan. Troopers donned the distinctive Indiana State Police uniform, the design of which remains the same today, with the exception of the campaign hat, which replaced the original uniform cap, and the discontinued use of the boots and breeches.

Convinced that a state police radio network would prove to be a valuable weapon against bank banditry, the Indiana Banker's Association instituted a drive to secure such a radio

system. Citizen's committees were formed to raise funds by voluntary contributions from bank officials, merchants, manufacturers and civic minded individuals.

Pending completion of the financial campaign, radio equipment was made available to the state police by the Indiana Naval Reserve. With contributions of thirty thousand dollars raised by the citizen's committee, twenty thousand dollars from the Governor's Contingency Fund and the donation of federal labor, the state police began work on the first transmitter at the state fairgrounds in October, 1934. By May, 1935 broadcasting units were in operation in Indianapolis, Culver, Jasper, Columbia City and Seymour. Receivers were installed in all squad cars, motorcycles, barracks, municipal police departments and sheriff's offices. The new radio chain constituted one of the greatest single steps in state police progress achieved in its entire history.

The circumstances attending the new Troopers job made him one of the most envied of men among certain groups of civilians, while others stated that they would not take a Troopers job at any figure. The hazards and compensation were so little understood by the public, and the dignity of a career in criminological and associated police fields was of such recent acquisition that the skill and training behind the badge was often underestimated.

The G-man image of the early 30's materially elevated the image of the law officers in popular esteem. The profession became a fascination for many young Hoosiers. It was found to be a specialized occupation with little more hazard than most of America's other occupations. State police service was coming of age and it became evident that in the growth of police science it was probable that a greater number of professional techniques were going to be involved than in many other fields of career pursuit available to the young men of America. They were beginning to realize that an



Superintendent Al G. Feeney
1933-1935
Governor Paul V. McNutt

While the force will continue to specialize in enforcement of traffic regulations, its services should be available when needed in any type of law enforcement.



Officer or investigator was challenged at every turn in his career to render a skilled service to the public. He was being called upon to make a safety address, to treat injuries, to assist the prosecution in court, to convince a runaway that it would be better to stay at home or to trail or fight it out with a dangerous criminal.

In early recruiting campaigns the department advertised for men with the patience of Job and the judgment of Solomon. Ideally, he should possess the knowledge of an attorney, the movements of an athlete, the concern and skill of a physician. He should exhibit the training of a social worker, an engineer, a psychologist, a chemist, a sportman and a gentleman—all fused into one dynamic personality—ideally that man would constitute an effective instrument for social service. The challenges of the day were demanding the attention of just such men.

During the first of few years of this fledgling department the state was proud to offer to local communities a concentration of fifty uniformed officers assembled in any locality in the state within an hour and a half after the radio proclaimed an emergen-

cy. It was believed at this time that this potential represented an amazing quickness on the part of the force in response to calls for emergency assistance. In times of public peril it was an exciting and gratifying spectacle to watch the gold striped cars pour into the main highway leading to the area of trouble. They were described as "thinking machines," linked to the headquarters intelligence through the magic of radio as they converged on a focal point from every vector in the state of Indiana.

The gold stripe that flared over the hood and extended along the sides of the state police car, the blue and white shields on the doors and the shield on the rear of the vehicle made the presence of a state police car visible from almost any angle of view, even at a considerable distance. Many people wondered why the state police were so "foolish" as to advertise their whereabouts so obviously, especially when it would seem to work to the advantage of a growing number of criminals. The cruising patrol cars were strikingly painted for a number of excellent reasons.





The roving patrol car—calming

It was found, at the start, that the presence of a state police car had a calming, law-inspiring effect on the motorists who observed it on the roadway. It was also believed that a roving patrol car served as a definite crime deterrent in an area where it was frequently seen.

Secondly, the average motorist, for his own protection, had a right to know by whom he was being pursued or stopped. This right was recognized by the legislature when it required by law that any police officer making an arrest for a traffic violation must be properly and plainly identifiable. With the passing of the open car and the motorcycle, sight of the uniform became obscured by the closed car. The original markings of the pioneer's cars, though modified through the years, still serve to retain the spirit of the original measure.

The first suspicion of a traveler, when he was challenged by an unmarked car, would be that he was the contemplated victim of a holdup. If he was certain that he was being challenged by a police officer the motorist would, almost without exception, pull to the side of the road, even when he knew he was guilty of some violation. The legitimate value of the car markings in protection of the public soon far outweighed any of the undesirable features.

The "barracks" system provided the capability of rapid assignment of officers, in concentrated numbers, to critical situations. A certain number

of units were assigned in the post barracks ready for instant duty while others maintained residence in communities covering the post area. Post duty was rotated among the officers. Each man was subject to call for duty twenty-four hours a day. In a normal working day he averaged 12 to 16 hours of constant duty. Whenever a prisoner escaped, a bank was robbed or a murder was committed or some other emergency existed the officers would work as long as seventy-two hours without sleep.

The officers assigned to the posts wore a police cap, blue tunic, grey breeches and black boots. A Sam Browne belt supported the police special .38 caliber revolver, a pair of handcuffs in a black case and a 12-gauge gas gun. A short blue overcoat was provided for winter wear and a white raincoat carried for rainy weather traffic management.

As training programs were developed many officers became experts in the use of the specialized equipment of the day. At least one man at each post became a fingerprint expert, a second was trained in the use of the camera and darkroom techniques and a third became proficient in the use of the Thompson sub-machine gun. Every officer was schooled in basic first aid, the shooting of the revolver, the gas gun and in the discovery, preservation and presentation of evidence. "Refresher" lectures, in subjects such as criminal law, were given each week at the posts.



100 men for 10,000 miles

Specifically, the duties of the officers of the uniform division appeared to be overwhelming. They answered accident calls, maintained a highway patrol during peak traffic periods, guarded the public safety by apprehending criminals, aided sheriffs and local police in the investigation of major crimes. In practice the activities of the officers involved long hours of service and sometimes dangerous pursuits.

Functions of the officers in any one post area were generally restricted to that geographical area except in grave emergencies when statewide concentration was ordered by the Governor and Superintendent. With less than 100 men and over 10,000 miles of improved highways in the state it was an overwhelming challenge that presented itself to the Indiana State Police pioneers.

In the course of a year many officers travelled over 75,000 miles patrolling mainly in the mornings and late evening hours. Workmen returning home, trucks and semi-trailers beginning their nightly flow, evening pleasure riders, homeward bound party goers and thugs and thieves, operating under cover of darkness, all combined to mark the latter portions of the day with an unseemly portion of recklessness, tragedy and crime.

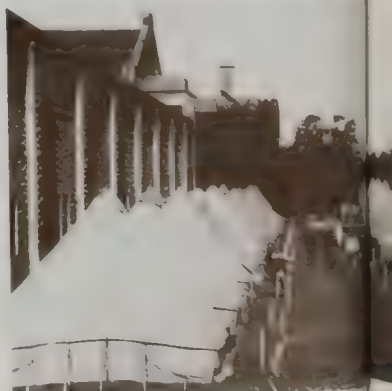
The expansion of the Indiana State Police Department in the early 30's included provisions for the erection of new physical facilities. Temporary barracks had been rented across the

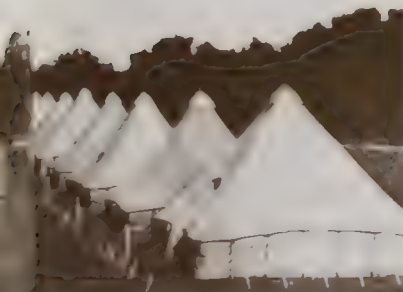
state after the operation had been termed successful at the Tremont location. Barracks were established at Michigan City, Ligonier, West Lafayette, Anderson, Rockville, Evansville, Rushville, Seymour and Headquarters operations conducted out of the statehouse at Indianapolis.

A move to place the Department on a merit basis was inaugurated when the 1935 legislature passed a law calling for a bipartisan advisory board of four members, to be appointed by the Governor. Certain other protective features for personnel were written into the law, establishing the groundwork for a more progressive police service. Governor Henry F. Schricker, then a state senator, was given full credit for the merit act which led to the removal of politics from the department. Senator Schricker, who long had contended that the state police should be operated under a merit system, wrote the proposed act and then succeeded in overcoming opposition in the legislature.

The first State Police Board was appointed on June 10, 1935. Members were Albert L. Rabb, Indianapolis, Horace D. Norfop, Gary; Claud R. Crooks, Lebanon; and Carl M. Gray, Petersburg.

By the mid thirties the pieces were fitting together. Personnel, equipment, training, communications, public support and an obvious need for the state police service in Indiana combined to form the foundation for what was to become known as one of America's foremost law enforcement agencies.





EDITION

CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN
YOUR HOME TOWN NEWSPAPER
VOLUME 12 NUMBER 12
JANUARY 12, 1937
PICKET LINE

BRADY GANG WOUNDS LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Iron
Miners
Strike

Paul Minneman Critically Hurt In Battle With Goodland Bank Bandits; Elmer Craig Also Shot

State Police and Sheriff's Dept. announced today that Paul Minneman, 37, of Indianapolis, was critically injured in a battle with the Brady gang at the Goodland Bank in Goodland, Ind., today. Minneman was shot in the chest and is now in the hospital. Elmer Craig, 35, of Indianapolis, was also shot in the chest and is in the hospital. The Brady gang, led by James Earl Ray, is a group of about 10 men who are active in the state. They are known for their robberies and are considered one of the most dangerous gangs in the country. The state police and sheriff's department are working to track them down.

The first bank robbery of 1937 occurred at a banking institution that had also been victimized in 1936, the Peoples Loan and Trust Company at Farmland, Indiana. Three men got away with \$1,400 on April 26. Two of the men were positively identified as Alfred Brady and James Dalhover, two bandit killers whose story was one of lawlessness and contempt.

Brady first attracted attention of Indiana police departments when he fled to Indiana from Ohio after holding up a jewelry firm. One member of his gang was injured in the escape and he was taken to a doctor's office in Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Police Department, tipped on the Brady gang's presence sent a squad car to the doctor's office. As Sergeant Richard Rivers approached the house to investigate he was shot and killed. Implicated in this act with Brady were James Dalhover and Clarence Lee Shafer, Jr. City and state police exerted intense efforts to capture the three. On April 30 the Chicago police apprehended Dalhover and Brady, discovering that the two "tough" gunmen themselves had been robbed of their loot by the two Chicago fences who had agreed to buy stolen jewelry from them. Indiana State Police picked up the "finger" man of the mob, George Whitley, in Indianapolis on May 1. Shaffer, after a six week trip through the west, returned to Indianapolis and was arrested by the Indianapolis Police.

A change of venue in the case of the three desperadoes caused them to be transferred to a comparatively weak jail in Greenfield, Indiana. On Sunday morning, October 11, while break-

fasting together in a cell through which their jailer chanced to pass, they overpowered him, shot at a citizen who tried to interrupt their escape and fled in the citizen's car.

On May 25, 1937, the Brady gang provoked one of the greatest concentrations of police cars ever to mass in the northern half of Indiana by their robbery of the Goodland State Bank at Goodland, Indiana. The robbery was committed at 9.45 A.M. and by 11 00 A.M. literally scores of state police, city police and sheriff's cars were drawing a huge cordon around the area. Every state border was thoroughly covered.

One state officer and a deputy sheriff chanced to be checking a road near Royal Center and stopped to investigate the occupants of a car parked at the side of the road. While they were investigating the parked car another vehicle approached their location, then hastily turned around in the road and raced away, splattering the roadway with bullets behind them. Certain that Brady, Dalhover and Shafer were escaping in the fleeing car, State Police Officer Paul Minneman and the deputy roared in pursuit. In the dust of the dirt road they lost sight of them. In a few minutes, at about 10 30 A.M., they reached a crossroad where the bandits might have turned. A small, traditional wooden church stood on one corner of the intersection. Minneman opened the car door to try and trace the path of tire marks in the dust. . . Shots rang out from behind the church. Paul Minneman had driven into an ambush. . .



Their Highest Act of Service

13

The 27 Indiana State Police officers who have died in the line of duty, represented here by an artist's rendition of Paul Minneman's death, are memorialized in the following pages.

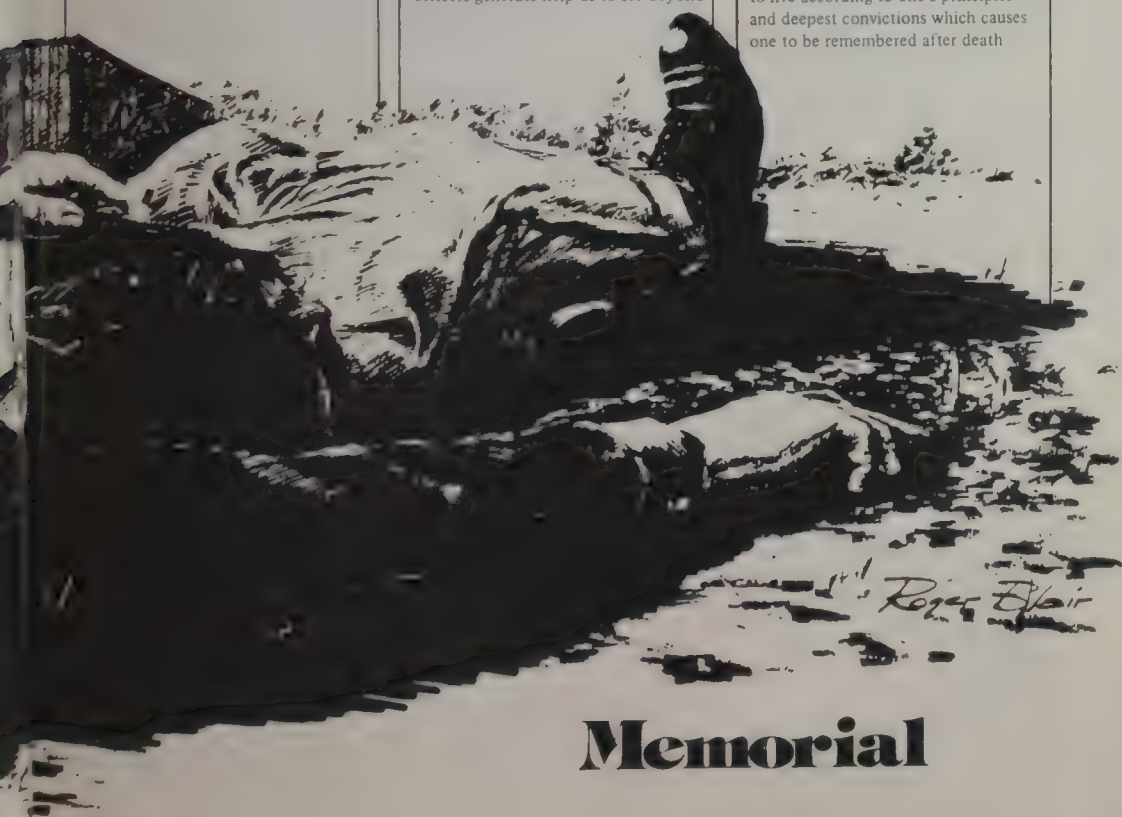
Each of these men's lives ended abruptly as they performed one of the many tasks of their job. Some fell to an assassin's bullets, while others fell victim to the ever-present danger of collision while pursuing subjects at high speeds. Still others were lost in what seem to be accidental quirks of fate.

We pay tribute to these men because they died in their last and therefore, highest act of service. But it is with attention to the lives they led that we do so, rather than to their deaths. Not having known all the men individually, we do know they were just that . . . individuals in their own right. Calling to mind the officers we do know, each has his own parentage and background, his own goals and hopes and dreams, his own outlook on life. But all of these officers also share qualities with each other . . . among these being self-confidence, bravery and valor. The feelings of deep regret and humble appreciation these 27 officers generate help us to see beyond

the quiet or humorous or unassuming facade of those Troopers we know . . . to the inner qualities which they, too, possess. It makes us realize the sacrifice made in advance each day, when the Trooper dons his uniform or merely tucks a service revolver inconspicuously into his clothing.

As we reflect on these more somber moments in the history of the Indiana State Police Department, we see the victim becoming the victor because he died as he chose to live. The fulfillment of life for which many keep searching was there at the time of death.

No one lets go of life with ease or is "ready to die." It is the readiness to live according to one's principles and deepest convictions which causes one to be remembered after death.



Memorial



EUGENE TEAGUE

Trooper Eugene Teague was the first Indiana State Police Trooper killed in the performance of his duties.

Indiana State Police and Illinois officers had been tipped off that a member of the Dillinger gang, Edward Shouse, was supposed to arrive at the Frances Hotel at Paris, Illinois. Informants indicated that a meeting had been set to plan a bank robbery.

The date was December 21, 1933. The time was 11:00 a.m. A few days before, several police officers had been killed in Chicago by members of the Dillinger gang and Captain Matt Leach, who had been more involved in the pursuit of these criminals than any other police officer, had left instructions. "Shoot to kill . . . take no chances."

Teague heroically rammed the rear of Shouse's automobile as he and his two female accomplices arrived and brought it to a halt. He jumped out of his car as Shouse attempted to escape. Teague was fatally wounded as he was hit in the crossfire of the ensuing gun battle. His death was listed by the Edgar County Coroner as "due to accidental shooting — the bullet having been fired by person or persons unknown."

**COMMENTARY BY NEWS ANNOUNCER JOEL DALY
WLS-TV CHANNEL 7 CHICAGO
SEPTEMBER 16, 1976**

The city rumbled beneath the widow's feet. Lights turned, traffic moved, people walked.

Nothing had changed, but her life.

"Killed in the line of duty," the citation read. Another star retired. To be placed in a dusty case . . . to remind us . . . how nothing changes.

The city grumbled beneath the widow's feet. The Father's good words; and her friends' kind thoughts were lost in the volume of indifference.

Nothing had changed, but her life.

How unnecessary, how untimely, how unfair. . . how coincidental. The widow's private grief echoed the lawyer's public grievance.

"These men are innocent 'til proven guilty." Shakedowns, payoffs, protection? More stars retired, but not displayed. Merely pinned to indictments to remind us—nothing changes.

The city swayed beneath the widow's feet. Could she feel the contradiction? Did she sense the irony?

One man's—her man's—fate was another man's alleged folly.

But could they. . . would they. . . dare



PAUL VINCENT MINNEMAN

Paul Vincent Minneman was born on January 27, 1904 in Carroll County, Indiana. Details of this officer's life are sketchy, but it is known that he was a farmer between 1929 and 1933 and then a prison guard from 1933 to 1935. He was appointed to the Indiana State Police Department on September 1, 1935. His life ended at an early age when members of the notorious Brady gang gunned him down on May 25,

1937. He succumbed to the twelve bullet wounds two days later.

For over a year the Brady gang had eluded law officers. Its three members at one time had been caught and jailed in Greenfield Indiana but they had managed to escape from that jail, and renew their reign of terror. On May 25, 1937, the gang "provoked one of the greatest concentrations of police cars ever to mass in the northern half of Indiana by their robbery of the Goodland State Bank, Goodland, Indiana."*

Minneman and Deputy Sheriff Elmer Craig were taking part in this manhunt and had stopped to investigate the occupants of a car parked at the side of a road near Royal Center. Another vehicle approached, then hastily turned around on the road, spattering the pavement with bullets. Minneman and Craig roared in pursuit but in the dust of the road lost sight of them. A few minutes later the officers reached a cross roads where the fleeing bandits might have turned. On the corner stood a traditional wooden church. As Minneman opened his door to attempt to trace any tire-marks left in the dust, he was hit by a blast from an automatic rifle that

they...who wore the same uniform, took the same oath...walked the same streets?

How unnecessary, how untimely, how unfair...how curious that widows and lawyers settle on the same words.

"Remember, these men are innocent 'til proven guilty."

But, then who's to blame. Did only one man pull the trigger? The man accused...the drug abused...or did they let him down. The ones who knew him best, who wore stars upon their chest.

The city sighed beneath the widow's feet. Not since Cain and Abel. Nothing had changed. Nothing but her life.

hurled him out on to the road, mortally wounded. The Deputy Sheriff, also wounded, was thought to be dead by the bandits who stood over the two, discussing whether or not to "finish them off." The gang had driven around to the back of the church and when Minneman came to the crossroads, crept out from behind their quarry to commit the act.

Paul Minneman was 33 years old and left a widow.

"Indiana State Police, 1929-1937", Donald L. Stiver, Superintendent



WILLIAM RAYMOND DIXON

William Raymond Dixon was born on February 9, 1910 in South Bend, Indiana. Upon graduation from high school, he attended the University of Notre Dame for a short time.

Details of his life prior to joining the Department are not known, except that he did work for about a year each at the Dodge Manufacturing Company in Mishawaka, Indiana and the Arrow DeRoy Motor Car Company of Detroit, Michigan.

Dixon was appointed to the Indiana State Police Department on September, 1, 1935. Almost three years later, Dixon began a day's patrol from his home base, the Dunes Park Post. Riding with him was Ralph "Dutch" Hennings of South Bend, a newspaper photographer and friend of the Trooper's. He was going along in hopes of getting some accident pictures.

The two did come upon an accident, which Dixon investigated, arresting the driver. Hennings got his pictures, and then Dixon headed for LaPorte to book the prisoner. Driving south on Fail Road, about one mile south of U.S. 20, Dixon observed a Plymouth sedan bearing Michigan

plates stopped along the road. The hood was raised on the right side of the car. Two young men were in the car. Intending to be of assistance, Dixon asked, "What seems to be the trouble, fellas?" They replied they weren't sure, and Dixon got out of his commission and walked around to the front of the other car. The man in the front seat of the vehicle meanwhile maneuvered himself out of the car on the right hand side and to the back. When Dixon asked, "Who is the owner of this car?" the subject fired point blank at him. Dixon's attempt to reach his service revolver were halted by a bullet in his hand.

Hennings had just gotten out of the commission to join Dixon when the shooting started. He managed to escape the slayers' bullets by concealing himself in a cornfield. From this viewpoint he saw the slayers get into Dixon's commission and drive away. About a hundred yards down the road, Hennings related, the two met a black car, which he learned later was a deputy sheriff's patrol car. At that point, the slayers abandoned the state car and got into the black car, taking two deputies as hostages.

A massive manhunt was undertaken as soon as Henning was able to telephone the Dunes Park Post. Dixon had been assisted, meanwhile, by a passing motorist, who put him into his abandoned patrol car, and took him to a nearby hospital.

Dixon died two days later, but not before he learned that his killers had been captured, one dead and one alive.

William Raymond Dixon was 28 years old when he died, and he left a grieving fiancée.



GEORGE A. FORSTER

George A. Forster was born in 1916 in Clifty, Indiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forster. He graduated from Columbus High School. In 1939, he married Kathryn Quinn and he and his new wife lived in North Vernon, Indiana.

Prior to his marriage, George had joined the Department in 1938. He was assigned to the Seymour Post.

George A. Forster died at the age of 25. On Saturday, May 17, 1941, just before midnight, "the curtain fell prematurely on a police career of unusual promise when his police car was ripped into shreds in a sideswipe collision with a loaded horse truck on State Road 3 near Paris Crossing, while on duty."*

*"The Shield", Fall, 1941

RICHARD F. ENGLAND

Richard F. England's life began in Louisville, Kentucky on August 1, 1911. Upon graduation from high school, Richard attended Indiana University for one year.

Upon successful completion of the Indiana State Police Academy of 1935, he was assigned to the Rushville Post on January 20, 1936. He subsequently worked out of Headquarters and the



Ligonier Post.

Richard F. England died from fatal injuries on April 22, 1942 at 3:45 PM, while transporting an Army deserter. He was passing a car of students when the driver turned in front of him. His commission was sent careening into a tree. The deserter was not injured. He was 31 years old, and left a widow, Eloise Method England.



HERBERT WADE SMITH

Herbert Wade Smith was born to Robert and Ruby Smith on July 29, 1917, in Fairland, Indiana. Upon graduation from high school, Herbert was a truck driver and gas station operator prior to attendance at the Indiana State Police Academy. Upon

graduation, he was assigned to the Seymour Post in November, 1942, and then assigned to the Connersville Post in April, 1946.

On December 5, 1946, Trooper Smith stopped a car for a minor traffic violation — improper turn, negotiated on Highway 9 near Shelbyville. The car was occupied by four teenagers and, unknown to Smith, was stolen. The four occupants were two boys and two girls, one of whom the other three had picked up in Evansville. The four had been joy-riding around Indiana in stolen vehicles for several days.

Smith asked for the driver's license, which was produced and his draft card and car registration, which he could not materialize. Smith told the driver to follow him to Shelbyville. On the way there, Smith radioed for a routine check of the license number of the car, suspecting it to be stolen. Meantime, the four in the stolen car were plotting the death of Trooper Smith.

Feigning car trouble, they stopped the car, and Smith stopped his commission, got out of it and began walking back to the stolen vehicle. At that time, one of the boys, using a stolen weapon, opened fire and hit Smith with three slugs. Two grazed his neck and another entered right above his heart. The Trooper returned fire, but all of his bullets went wild. He returned to his commission, crawled into it and there he died.

Herbert Wade Smith was 29 years old and left a widow, Virginia.



ROBERT E. CLEVENGER

Robert E. Clevenger was born on March 7, 1931 in Connorsville, Indiana, the son of Earl and Alice Clevenger. Upon graduation from high school, he spent two and one half years as a Marine and in 1949 was assigned to the Naval Ordnance Depot in Crane, Indiana. Upon graduation from the Indiana State Police Academy, he was assigned to the Indianapolis Post on September 1, 1952, and a year later was transferred to the Connorsville Post.

On September 8, 1953, Robert E. Clevenger was in pursuit of a motorist, whose license number was later found jotted down on a note pad in his commission. The pursued vehicle came to a T in the road and took a turn. However, due to the dust kicked up by his speedy flight, Clevenger was unable to see the embankment in front of him, and ran into it at full speed. The collision occurred at 2:20 p.m. and he died six and one-half hours later.

Using the license number that Clevenger had jotted down as a lead, officers were able to run down the vehicle and its owner, who turned out to be a parole violator. He was subsequently returned to prison.

Robert E. Clevenger was 22 years old, and left his widow, Evelyn

HUBERT ROUSH

Hubert Roush was born on March 27, 1915 in Highland County, Ohio, the son of Floyd L. and Ethel Carpenter Roush. Upon graduation from Lawrenceburg, Indiana High School, and before his appointment to the Department, he worked as a fingerprint classifier for the FBI and at the Old Quaker Company.

Roush was first appointed to the Department as a civilian fingerprint classifier and assigned to Headquarters Identification on July 14, 1941. He was accepted into the Indiana State Police Academy, and upon graduation, was assigned first to the Indianapolis Post, then Seymour, and finally back to Indianapolis. In May, 1953, he was promoted to Corporal and in September he was again promoted, this time to Sergeant.

Hubert Roush was killed in an automobile accident on the south side of



Indianapolis on January 26, 1955 while on duty. It could not be determined if Roush was in pursuit at the time of the accident. The sole witness was unable to estimate Roush's speed. The 19-year old truck driver involved was charged with reckless homicide, failure to signal for a turn, failure to yield the right-of-way, and operating without a chauffeur's license.

The slain sergeant was 40 years old, and left a widow, Evelyn, and two children, Donald Dale and Michael Edward.



EARL L. BROWN

Earl L. Brown was born on January 4, 1913, in Shelbyville, Indiana to George and Martha Brown. He graduated from Columbus High School in 1931, and from 1932 to 1938 worked as a mechanic. In the Spring of 1938 he made application to attend the Academy, attended the school of that year and was placed on a reserve list. In 1940, he received appointment to Seymour, was transferred to Charles-town in 1941 and back to Seymour in 1946.

On August 31, 1955, Trooper Brown was shot and killed by Felix J. Donnelly, Jr. on U.S. 31 near

Columbus as he was searching the suspect. Donnelly had been hitchhiking when Brown stopped to question him. Donnelly was judged insane and committed to maximum security at Norman J. Beatty Hospital at Westville "to remain until death."

Earl L. Brown was 41 years old, and left a widow, Dorothy, and two children, Judith Ann and George.



JOHN R. MILLER

John R. Miller was born on February 2, 1920 in Scott County, Indiana, the son of John Henry and Albia Louis Miller. He graduated from Klondike High School in 1938. Before attending the Indiana State Police Academy, John worked as a farmer and a bakery route salesman. Upon graduation from the Academy, he was assigned to the Lafayette Post on September 1, 1941. On April 1, 1954, Trooper Miller was promoted to Sergeant.

On September 5, 1955, Miller was assigned to a National Guard airplane on Labor Day traffic patrol. Sergeant Miller and the military pilot were killed when the plane crashed near Thorntown.

John Miller was 35 years old and left a widow, Marilyn, and a daughter, Leslie.



DON RAYMOND TURNER

Don Raymond Turner's life began on August 12, 1918 in Auburn, Indiana, born the son of Ernest E. and Grace Clouse Turner. Upon graduation from high school, Don farmed with his father in the town of his birth.

He was appointed November 1, 1946 and assigned to the Ligonier Post. He transferred to Fort Wayne on September 1, 1952, and then went back to the Ligonier Post, where he stayed until his death.

He was killed on January 28, 1956 by an automobile while assisting a wrecker pull another car from a ditch. He was 37 years old and left a widow, Mary, and three children — David R., Patti Jo and Jeffrey Lynn.

MAKVIN E. WALTS

Marvin E. Walts was born in Harrison County, Indiana, on October 4, 1907. He graduated from Milltown High School, and attended Central Normal College, Danville, for two years. For ten years thereafter, he taught school and farmed.

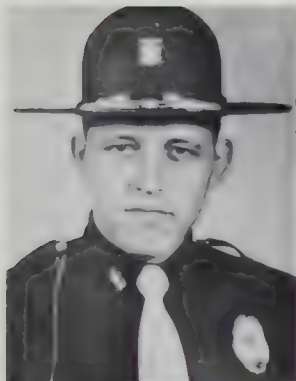
Walts was appointed Trooper on September 1, 1937 and was assigned to the Seymour Post. He later transferred to the Charlestown Post on April 1, 1942. On October 1 of that same year he was promoted to Sergeant and on July 1, 1947 he received a promotion to First Sergeant. While on the Department, Marvin attended



the Northwestern University Traffic Institute in 1952.

Marvin E. Walts died March 18, 1957 of gunshot wounds inflicted by a suspected bank robber. His death was immediately revenged, for Sergeant Walts' shotgun shot and killed the assailant in a gun battle.

Marvin Walts was 49 years old and left a widow, Gertrude, and a son, Dale.



WILLIAM RAE KELLEMS

William Rae Kellems was born May 25, 1930 in Indianapolis, Indiana to James S. and Mable Leona Anderson Kellems. He graduated from Public School No. 14 in 1944 and Ben Davis High School in 1948. After working a short while William joined the U.S. Air Force and served until October, 1951. He attained the rank of corporal. He then worked at Stark & Wetzel Company, Indianapolis Railways, Inc. and Indiana Bell Telephone Company prior to attending the Indiana State Police Academy in 1956. He was appointed Probationary Trooper on November 11, 1956, and assigned to the Charlestown District.

Trooper Kellems was the victim of two gunmen, subjects of a state-wide search. The gunmen had slain a Michigan State Trooper earlier in the day, wounded another, kidnapped a woman, impersonated Federal agents and stolen at least two cars before heading into Indiana.

Shortly before 11:00 p.m., September 30, 1957, Trooper Kellems spotted the subjects driving the stolen red over white Buick through the streets of Scottsburg, Indiana. Kellems radioed the Charlestown Post

that he was going to stop the car. Seconds later, he radioed again, stating that he had halted the car. As he approached the automobile from the rear, two shots rang out, hitting him fatally in the chest. State Trooper Robert R. Pond was wounded in a later gun battle with the two subjects, as was North Vernon Patrolman Lester Kenens.

William Rae Kellems was 27 years old and left a widow, Alice Fay Seipel Kellems.



JOHN HENRY POWELL

John Henry Powell was born on July 2, 1931, in Gilead, Indiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Powell. He graduated from Macy High School, Macy, Indiana in 1949. Prior to joining the Department he worked as a plumber and an auto salesman. He was appointed Weighmaster for the Department on December 1, 1954, then was accepted to the Indiana State Police Academy. His first Trooper assignment was at the Peru Post in 1955. He later transferred to the Lafayette Post, and finally the Kentland Post, where he was assigned at the time of his death.

Trooper Powell died from injuries sustained when hit by a car as he placed an electrical timing device on the road. He was pronounced dead at

the scene by an unknown doctor. Cause of death was due to a blow to the right side of the head by the left front headlight of the striking auto. Death came at 9:28 p.m. on February 27, 1959.

John Henry Powell was 27 years old, and he left a widow, Helen and two children, John Henry II and James Howard.



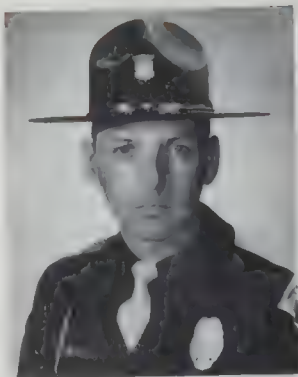
ROBERT J. GARRISON

Robert J. Garrison was born on April 29, 1932, in Montpelier, Indiana. He attended the Montpelier High School, graduating in 1950, worked for Indiana Box for two years, and then joined the U.S. Army. He served in the Military Police and received an Honorable Discharge in 1954. While a member of the Military Police, he worked with the Texas Highway Patrol. From the Army he went to Armstrong Cork in Dunkirk, until his acceptance into the Recruit School of June 20, 1955.

Upon graduation, Trooper Garrison was assigned to the Pendleton District, on October 1, 1955.

Trooper Garrison was traveling on Highway 67 on patrol at 6:40 p.m. on December 14, 1959, when he became involved in a tragic accident. He died instantly of a skull fracture sustained in that accident.

Robert J. Garrison was 27 years old and left a widow, Louise and two children, Robert and Lora.



ROBERT C. GILLESPIE

Robert C. Gillespie was born on September 1, 1928 in Bedford, Indiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillespie. He graduated from Bedford High School in May, 1946 and attended Indiana University for one year. He served in the U.S. Navy Shore Patrol until 1949, and was a member of the 1950 Recruit Class of the Indiana State Police Academy. He was first assigned to the Jasper Post in 1950, transferred to the Bloomington Post in 1956 and in 1959 moved again, to the Sevmour Post.

A year before his death, Trooper Gillespie had received the Gold Star, the Department's highest award, for valor in a gun battle with an ex-convict and his wife at Avoca, near Bedford. In the June 2, 1959 gun battle, Gillespie stepped into the line of gunfire to protect an innocent woman bystander. Upon his death, he still carried one of two bullets which struck him on that date.

On June 8, 1960, Trooper Gillespie was enroute to Mitchell, Indiana in response to a request for assistance from Mitchell Police Department.

Traveling at high speeds, with light and siren on, Trooper Gillespie was forced

to leave the road when a front brake locked on a pick-up truck as it slowed down. Gillespie left the highway to avoid the truck, but swerved back onto the highway to avoid a car carrying several persons and making a right turn. His commission went into a broadside skid and was struck by another car.

Robert C. Gillespie was 33 years old and left a widow, Naomi, and six children.



WILLIAM F. KIESER

William F. Kieser was born on February 4, 1928 in Tell City and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kieser. He graduated from Tell City High School.

Prior to joining the Department, Kieser spent two years in the U.S. Marines and was a city policeman in Tell City, Indiana for five years. In October, 1957 Kieser was appointed Operations Clerk, and on March 16, 1958 he was appointed Trooper and assigned to the Charlestown District.

On March 9, 1965, Trooper Kieser was cleaning his patrol car at home and his wife was cooking dinner. He heard Charlestown radio dispatch a unit to Ramsey to investigate a complaint of a drunk and disorderly person. Since he was nearer to the scene than the unit who was dispatched, he radioed Charlestown that he would take the call. Telling his wife

to keep his supper hot, he headed for Ramsey.

As Kieser turned into the grocery to speak with the complainant, the suspect, Nicholas Wilkerson, 46, of nearby Byrnesville, drove by. Kieser made a u-turn and pursued Wilkerson, ordering him to stop. Before the Trooper could get out of his car, Wilkerson got out and fired his automatic shotgun, hitting the hood of the patrol car.

Kieser then leaped from his car with his revolver drawn. The next shot from Wilkerson's automatic knocked the pistol from the Trooper's hand. Wounded, the Trooper crawled to the other side of his car. Wilkerson rushed over, firing two more blasts which hit the Trooper. Kieser pleaded with the suspect not to fire any more, but Wilkerson disregarded the pleas. Witnesses said Wilkerson shouted, "I'll teach you to point your finger at me." A fourth blast from the shotgun struck the Trooper.

William F. Kieser was 36 years old and left a widow, Mary, and a four year old son, Kent Dale.



OSCAR MILLS

Oscar Mills was born on May 24, 1930 in Hobart, Indiana the son of Oscar and Nancy Mills.

A graduate of Hobart High School, Mills was appointed to the Department on September 16, 1955 and assigned

to the Lafayette Post.

On November 30, 1957 Mills was apparently in pursuit of an unknown vehicle at a high rate of speed, traveling west on State Road 18. Witnesses testified to the fact that a car traveling very fast had been seen on the road immediately before the accident.

As Mills pursued the "unknown vehicle", a 1950 Pontiac Coach driven east on State Road 18 was negotiating a left turn into his driveway and misjudged the speed of the oncoming commission. The right front corner of Mill's commission struck the right rear corner of the Pontiac, and then Mills apparently lost control of the commission, which swerved to the left and then veered back to the right across the drive, lawn and barnyard of the Charles Black Farm until it struck a crib located west of the house. Mill's car was sliding sideways with the left side forward when it struck the crib.

To compound the tragedy and the suffering of Tooper Mills' family and friends, he lay unconscious from the date of the accident until April 12, 1966 . . . or a total of eight years, four months and twelve days.

Trooper Mills was 25 years old at the time of the accident, and 33 years old when he died. He left a widow, Virginia and a son, Daniel

WILLIAM R. RAYNER

William R. Rayner was born on February 2, 1936, in Milan, Indiana. Upon graduation from Milan High School, Rayner worked at the Rayner Oil Company, prior to joining the Department.

He graduated from the recruit school in September, 1957, and then worked as an Operations Clerk at the Connersville and Versailles Post. He was assigned as a Probationary Trooper in February, 1958, and was given permanent Trooper appointment in



February, 1959, and was retained at the Versailles Post.

On December 18, 1966, Rayner was conducting a routine patrol accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff, David Blodgett. At 12:15 a.m. on the 18th, a white over green 1959 Chevrolet bearing Kentucky license plates was reported stolen. At 3:00 a.m. this same morning, Rayner, unaware the car was stolen, stopped the vehicle in question, on I-74 east of Greensburg, Indiana, for an improper tail light. Trooper Rayner went to the driver's side of the vehicle, at which time the driver produced a beginner's permit. Rayner then obtained identification from the passenger. He had the driver and passenger get out of the vehicle at which time the driver stepped out of the car and the passenger slid out of the driver's side. The passenger grabbed for Trooper Rayner and fired several shots at him. Rayner fell and the passenger then ran in front of the auto and off the highway, firing a shot at Deputy Blodgett, who returned fire. Blodgett's bullet hit the passenger, who fell in the ditch just north of I-74 and died shortly thereafter. The driver had fled, but was captured after the establishment of road blocks and a large scale manhunt was undertaken. The capture was made by Troopers John Mull and Carl Wood.

The two subjects were away with out leave from the Community Guidance Center at Louisville, Kentucky

a state detention home. Both were parolees from Kentucky prisons.

William R. Rayner was 30 years old at the time of his death, and he left a widow, Rhea Dawn and two sons, Jeffrey and Christopher. Mrs. Rayner was pregnant at the time of his death and later delivered the third child, another son.

A group of Greensburg Civic Leaders established a Memorial Fund for the family which amounted to \$10,000.



RICHARD G. BROWN

Richard G. Brown was born June 11, 1927 in South Bend, the son of Mack and Mabel Brown. He graduated from high school there and attended Arizona State College for one semester.

Brown joined the Merchant Marines and then the U.S. Army, from which he received an Honorable Discharge. His next employment was with Studebaker prior to joining the Department.

He graduated from the Recruit School on August 24, 1954, and took his oath of office on April 29, 1955 with assignment to the Lafayette Post.

At approximately 7:00 a.m. on September 27, 1967, Trooper Brown

was investigating a car-truck collision on I-74 at Lebanon, when he was fatally injured as a result of a second-ary collision at the scene. Two others were killed and a third critically injured in that tragedy.

Richard G. Brown was 40 years old, and left a widow, Betty Ann, and four children—Bonnie Jean, Janet Lynn, Lisa Carol and Mark Allen.



ROBERT OTTO LIETZAN

Robert Otto Lietzan was born on April 11, 1937 in Chicago, Illinois. His family moved to Westville, Indiana where he attended and graduated from Westville High School. Upon graduation, he joined the U.S. Navy for four years, coming out with an Honorable Discharge in 1958. Before applying to the Department, he worked in sales and for Inland Steel.

Lietzan graduated with the Recruit Class of 1960, and was appointed Trooper in August, 1961, with assignment to the Connersville Post.

On March 30, 1969, Lietzan was on duty and called to the scene of an incident which led to his death. A subject named James Edward Blackburn had been camped in a wooded area in

Franklin County overnight. Two boys had been hiking in the woods when they approached his campsite. The subject chased the boys away. The boys returned with their parents and met Blackburn on a lane nearby, where his car was parked. He told them to go away and fired several shots over their heads with a semi-automatic weapon. The families fled and called Franklin County Sheriff and the State Police.

Deputies and Troopers arrived at the scene and called for Blackburn to surrender. He fired several shots into the group, hitting Lietzan in the head and killing him. The subject then surrendered.

Robert O. Lietzan was 31 years old, and left a widow, Karen, and a daughter, Sue Ellen, who was then four years old.



JOHN JOSEPH STREU

John Joseph Streu was born on March 4, 1945 in Logansport, Indiana to Harold and Loretta Streu. He attended Logansport High School and graduated from there. When he applied for acceptance to Recruit School, he was a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, as he had worked for the County Sheriff's Department. He was also a member of the National Guard.

John graduated from the Indiana State Police Academy on April 11, 1970 and was appointed on April 16, 1970, assigned to the Schererville Post. Ten months later, as Probationary Officer and a new husband of three weeks, he was dead.

The circumstances surrounding his death were as follows. Lonnie David Williams and John Robert Lee, who had been on a crime spree including kidnapping, robbery and stealing a car, had pulled in behind the Kolling School Building at St. John, Indiana to get some sleep. Trooper Streu, accompanied by St. John Town Marshall James Larimer, had been on patrol, when he went to investigate a report of the two men in the parked car.

Officers Streu and Larimer handcuffed Williams and took him to the patrol car for questioning. Lee fired through the window of the commission, hitting Larimer and possibly also hitting Streu. Streu fired back at Lee, wounding him. He then apparently laid his gun in the front seat and went to aid Larimer. Williams, still in the car and handcuffed, managed to pick up Streu's gun and shot him with his own service revolver.

At this time, Trooper Pete Popplewell pulled his commission into the parking lot which was the scene of the shooting. Williams jumped out from between two parked cars and fired a shot through his windshield hitting Popplewell in the shoulder. The Trooper ran to the back of his commission and aimed his revolver at Williams. The subject begged Popplewell not to shoot. At the time, Trooper Popplewell was still unaware that the two officers had been shot. Trooper Popplewell recovered from his injuries.

John J. Streu was 26 years old when he died, and left a widow, Suzanne.



GLEN R. HOSIER

Glen R. Hosier was born November 11, 1926 in Greenfield, Indiana the son of Reverend and Mrs. H. S. Hosier. Following graduation from high school, Glen joined the U.S. Navy, serving as a Military Policeman with the Shore Patrol during World War II. Following his Honorable Discharge, he worked at the Logansport City Police Department for seven years as a police officer. He attended police school at Purdue University prior to applying for Recruit School.

Glen was appointed to the Department on May 1, 1955. During his 16 years with the Department he worked in the Lafayette, Kentland and Peru Districts, where he was assigned at the time of his death. In December, 1966, he was promoted from Trooper to Police Investigator II. His knowledge and expertise in drug field testing procedures led to his training members of other departments in that specialty.

On Saturday, April 10, 1971, a lady had been shot to death and found in a cemetery in Peru. Linzie Mallard, an ex-convict who had served time on a manslaughter charge, had been seen arguing with the lady the night before in a tavern. A warrant was issued for his arrest and a hunt got underway. Hosier had worked constantly on the case since Saturday, at one point going

without sleep for up to 48 hours. On Tuesday, April 13, he and other units from the State and Peru Police, and Miami County Sheriff's office had been dispatched to a residence in response to a tip that the suspect was there.

The officers surrounded the house, while Detective Hosier, accompanied by three other units, entered the house. A person presumed to be the owner was removed from the first floor, and this person informed the officers that Mallard was not in the house. Hosier led the way up the staircase, and as soon as he rounded a landing, at 10:10 p.m., was shot in the head by Mallard at a distance of about four feet. One officer, under the cover of the other two, removed the critically injured Hosier from the house. He was taken to Dukes Memorial Hospital in Peru and later transferred to Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis, but died later.

The assailant was shot in the gun-battle that ensued, and was removed, dead, from the house at 11:12 p.m. after tear gas bombs caught the residence on fire.

Glen Hosier was 45 years old, and left a widow, Martha, and three children — David R., Kay and Barbara.

WILLIAM J. TREES

William J. Trees was born November 25, 1943, in Marion, Indiana, the son of William Benton and Margaret Ruth Schwirk Trees. He graduated from Jefferson Township High School in 1961, and between that time and 1968, when he attended the Indiana State Police Academy, he worked as a truck driver and a mechanic. He was a member of the U.S. Naval Reserves, and served in the Vietnam War. In 1968 he attained the rank of Radar-



man, 2nd Class. Service medals he received were National Defense, Vietnam Service, Republic of Vietnam Campaign, and Good Conduct.

Upon his appointment on September 1, 1968, he was assigned to the Jasper District, and at the time of his death he was assigned to the Evansville District.

William J. Trees died June 26, 1972, as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while chasing a violator. He was 28 years old and left a widow, Marsha Beth and a daughter, Jody Lynn. A son, Joe, was born six months after his death.

LAWRENCE B. MEYER

Lawrence B. Meyer was born January 2, 1937 in Winslow, Indiana, the son of George and Laura Meyer. He graduated from Winslow High School in 1957 and attended Vincennes University from 1958 to 1960. He transferred to Oakland City College and completed his education in 1962, receiving a B.S. degree in Physical Education.

Using his education he worked in coaching jobs for several years, in Knox County, Birdseye and Winslow Schools, before deciding to apply for the Indiana State Police Academy. He became a Probationary Trooper on October 1, 1969, and was assigned to the Charlestown Post.



On February 2, 1974, Lawrence B. Meyer died of a heart attack which he suffered while chasing an escaping prisoner on foot. Trooper Meyer and Trooper Charles Nicholas had pursued a car south on I-75 and had taken the two subjects to the Clark County Jail in Jettersonville. One was charged with speeding and driving under the influence and the other was charged with public intoxication.

While they were in the parking lot of the jail, a deputy came to advise the two Troopers that one of the prisoners had escaped. A short time after Meyer took pursuit, he was found lying in the yard of a residence about three-fourths of a block from his commission.

Lawrence B. Meyer was 37 years old and left a widow, Mima Lou; a son, Brian Keith, and a step son, Donnie Rae

LEWIS EDWARD PHILLIPS

Lewis Edward Phillips was born January 1, 1949 to Victor E. and Lowie Phillips in South Bend. Upon completion of his high school education, Phillips attended and graduated from Indiana University at South Bend, receiving a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1972. Prior to his acceptance in Recruit School, he served as a weighman for the Motor Carrier Division of the Department from February 1973 to January, 1974. His appointment as a Probationary Trooper came on April, 21, 1974, with assign-

ment to the Dunes Park Post.

Five days before completing his one year as a Probationary Trooper,

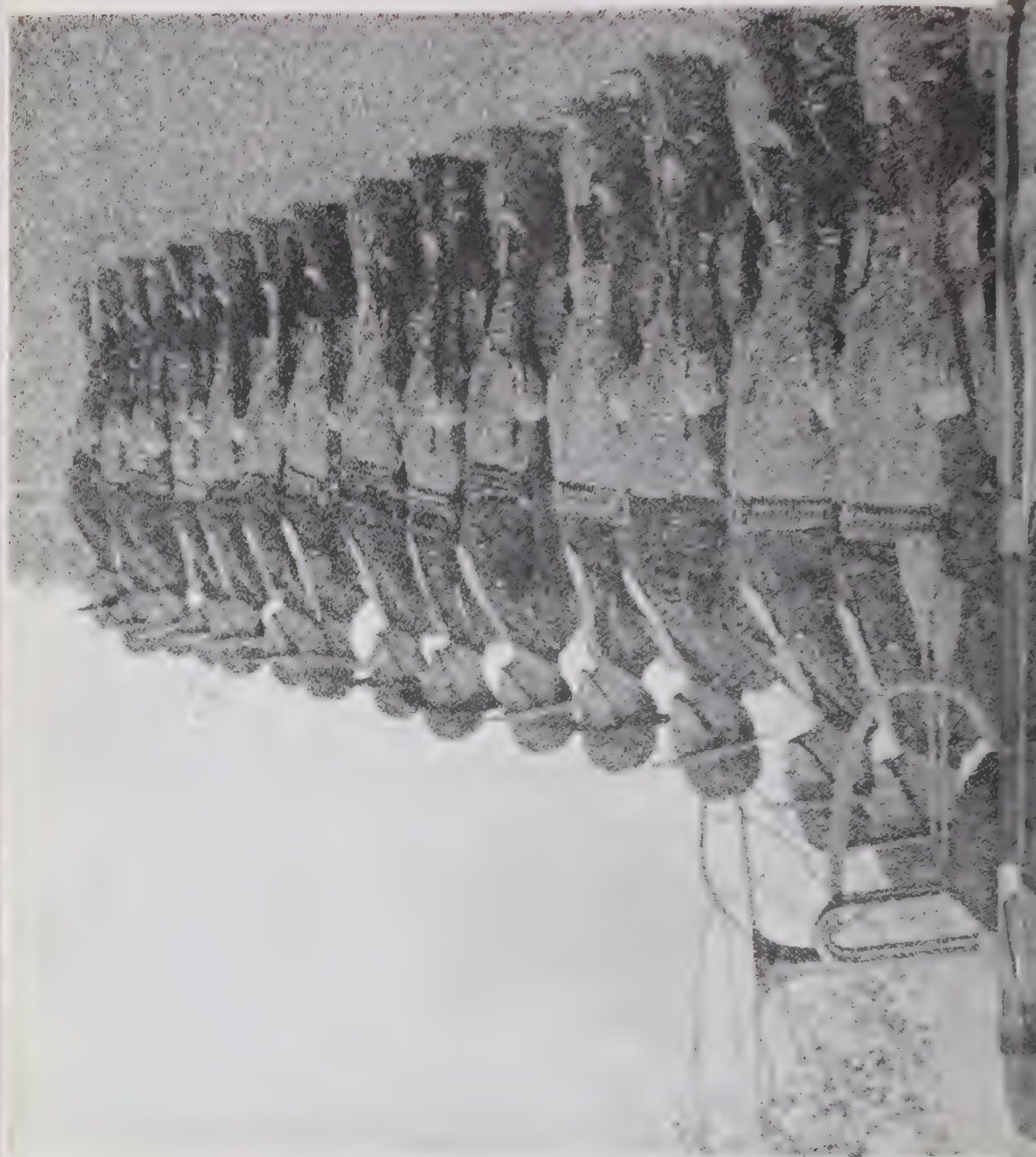
Phillips responded to a call for help from a fellow Trooper who was chasing a violator at speeds in excess of 100 m.p.h. Trooper Phillips was



speeding west on U.S. 20 when his patrol car crested a hill and crashed into a semi trailer truck which was making an illegal U-turn. The truck was blocking all four lanes of traffic. The driver, who suffered minor foot injuries, was arrested on preliminary charges of involuntary manslaughter, disobedience to an official traffic control device (no u-turn sign) and having an inadequate log book.

Trooper Lewis E. Phillips was only 26 years old at the time of his death. Unmarried, he was mourned by his parents and brother, Larry.







You See...

It's Like This...

By Al Spiers

When organized in 1933, Hoosier troopers were pretty sad—untrained, inept, ill-equipped, political and disorganized.

Today they rank among the nation's best and how they got there is a fine story of stubborn struggle and zealous dedication.

The story began in 1933 when the Legislature blended three old agencies into one unified Department of Public Safety.

One was the Highway Patrol, organized in 1921 and concerned solely with traffic and safety. Another was the Investigation Bureau, which helped local police fight crime. The third was the Identification Bureau—a central file of fingerprints and criminal records.

The late Al Feeney, a chunky, dynamic ex-grizzer, became the first State Police boss, and the late Matt Leach, a lean, dark, intense manhunter, his chief investigator.

NO POLICE agency ever got off to a sadder start.

Most of Feeney's inherited men were political appointees. Cars and cycles were dilapidated, equipment short and shabby, communication a farce without radio.

There were only three districts—central at Indianapolis, north at Tremont, south at Seymour.

Too few men were thinly spread over large hunks of Hoosierland.

Well trained, insulated from politics and destined to rank among the nation's best

In 1958, year of the Department's 25th anniversary, Mr. Al Spiers, journalist for the Michigan City **News-Dispatch**, paused to reflect on the organization of the Indiana State Police.

Given time and luck, this embryo outfit might have achieved early dignity and honor. Instead, destiny threw it a quick, cruel curve, name of John Dillinger.

Paroled in July, 1933, Dillinger swiftly cracked two banks, one in Indianapolis. Leach, a blood-hound with good sources, soon fingered John and traced him to a Gary hideout.

By an eyelash, Dillinger evaded a raid. Thereafter he was Leach's headache—and heartache.

WITH DILLINGER, Leach's luck was always atrocious.

Late that summer, John goofed and got juggled in Ohio. Matt sped there. He wanted Dillinger. So did Ohio. Hot words ensued, so Leach wasn't shown the maps, notes and sketches frisked from John that would have told him a big Indiana prison break was brewing.

So the 10-man crash-out on Sept. 26, 1933, succeeded. So did the get-away, to the chagrin of State Police.

Sensing the score, Leach warned Ohio to guard Dillinger well. Ohio scoffed. A few nights later John's boys gunned Sheriff Jess Sarber and liberated the boss.

Thereafter Dillinger & Co. gleefully made the hapless new State Police look like clumsy Keystones. They even raided two Hoosier police arsenals.

In less than 18 months, the Dillinger mob was scragged—but not by Indiana's new troopers. That hurt. To thrive and grow, any police agency needs the public's respect, confidence and support.

The black Dillinger cloud wasn't without silver linings, however.



Superintendent Don Stiver
1935-1944

Governor Paul V. McNutt
Governor M. Clifford Townsend
Governor Henry F. Schricker

There is no substitute for work. Sweat will dissolve any problem. No organization can exist with any degree of efficiency unless individuals exercise some initiative.

The mob's depredations led Hoosier bankers to raise funds for a state-wide radio network that went on the air early in 1935.

In the process, troopers acquired a great good friend soon destined for high places. His name: Henry Schricker, then a Knox banker and state senator.

In 1935, Sen. Schricker fought the first State Police merit system

law through the Legislature.

A few weeks later, a rankled Gov. Paul M. McNutt abruptly fired Feeney. It took McNutt a month to find a new State Police boss—Don F. Stiver, Goshen businessman.

At first glance, Stiver seemed like an odd, dubious choice. Small, mild-looking and bespectacled, he had no prior police experience.

"A Milquetoast!" muttered hard-bitten old-timers. "A figurehead!"

They soon changed their minds...

You See...

**It's Like
This...**

By Al Spiers

(Second of a Series)

ON JUNE 10, 1935, Indiana's two-year-old State Police department got a deceptive new boss—

Donald F. Stiver, Goshen businessman.

Small, neat and almost prim, Stiver looked more like a mild, bespectacled teacher or accountant than a top cop.

Least of all did he seem like the man to lead out of the wilderness an infant police agency that had been rocked and ridiculed by the Dillinger gang and was still largely in the clutches of politicians.

But Stiver was the man—and his steely core and strong sense of purpose and dedication ultimately confounded the early cynics who said:

"He's a McNutt figurehead—and won't last!"

Stiver swiftly made it clear he was no one's man—and stayed to serve under three governors. In a brief 9½ years he wrought what top law enforcers consider a small miracle.

In 1935 the legislature gave State Police a merit system, a bipartisan board and this implied order: Get out of politics.

Stiver executed that order firmly—but not without difficulty.

Many Highway Patrol and Investigation Bureau old-timers who became State Police in 1933 owed their jobs and rank to politics. They were loathe to believe a new era had dawned.

Bit by painful bit, Stiver taught them to believe. In time, the errant learned to dread these words: "The Little Man wants to see you." And I can remember how vividly one officer described a trip to Stiver's carpet. He said:

"He hits you with those snapping black eyes and bites with that dry, incisive voice—and man it hurts!"

Stiver was even tougher with those who sought to dirty the house he'd cleansed. The cops who dared a direct quest for a setup or fix invariably collided with a stony stare and icy eyes that clearly said:

"Get out! You've got no clout here!"

In time, this tough, dedicated little man created the kind of clean career climate that grows great cops and inspires strong ideals and traditions.

Then he began to build. He wangled a pension system in 1937 and, with WPA help, erected fine modern posts in nine districts.

He added men and trained them in new recruit schools. He improved equipment, enlarged subsidiary facilities and encouraged greater application of modern criminology.

By 1944, Indiana troopers ranked among the top five state patrols in the U.S.—and still do.

It is also reflected in some specialized individual achievements that have won national acclaim. Stiver knew that given good men, who would be well trained and insulated from politics, he could help build a department that would rank among the nation's best.



You See...

It's Like This...

By Al Spiers

THE NIGHT of Jan. 11, 1947, three Hammond prowl cops checked a suspicious car—and met blazing gunfire. Two were slain.

Shortly later, Det. Sgt. Art Keller, a legendary manhunter, met Supt. Bob O'Neal in State Police headquarters.

"I'll bet," said Keller grimly, "that Robert Oscar Brown pulled that Hammond job. He's the type—a cruel, vicious cop-hater."

Knowing Keller, O'Neal didn't argue. But it was Hammond's case. "They haven't asked for our help yet," said O'Neal.

"When they do, I'll have Brown located," Keller promised.

Soon thereafter, with O'Neal's help, Hammond police traced a murder scene gun to Frank Badgley, a dour Indianapolis ex-con. When Badgley cracked, O'Neal smiled and phoned Keller at his Dunes Park post.

"You called it," said O'Neal. "Where's Brown?"

Keller knew, and a few hours later helped bag the cruel killer in a garage at Buffalo. (Brown) and Badgley subsequently fried.)

When an awed young reporter later asked how Keller had fingered Brown so swiftly, the big shamus grinned and said, "I asked my Ouija board!"

KELLER OWNS no Ouija board. He'd popped Brown out of an incredible file-cabinet memory wherein are catalogued countless criminals.

Keller seldom forgets a face or fact. In 30-odd fabulous years of crime fighting, he's amassed an amazing mental file—and made himself a living legend.

Farm-born (near Plymouth) and scantily schooled, Keller became a railroad dick at 22, a deputy sheriff at 24, a state trooper at 28.



The strength of the department...

Reprint: "Indiana Troopers at Work, 1937"

The uniform division of the Indiana State Police is the main substance of the state police force. Its duties are patrolling the roads, directing traffic, pursuing bandits, enforcing highway regulations and servicing accidents. Housed in barracks, or in their own homes, at strategic points throughout the state, these men lead a roving, variable life wherever their day's orders may lead them.

A radio network links every man to headquarters from which, at any moment, the ether may bring a radio message mobilizing the force into some important action. Of the 85 officers in the field, 20 are motorcycle mounted, attending largely to duties involving traffic management, problems of county fairs, rural funerals, special celebrations and motor convoys. The remainder of the men are assigned, usually in pairs, to the gold and blue patrol cars, from which as they drive, they keep constant lookout for traffic violators, stolen cars, escaped prisoners, runaways and road hazards.

The barracks system is of comparatively recent origin, the first barracks having been established at Tremont in the spring of 1934. A few months later the barracks at Seymour was established, and with the headquarters operation located in the statehouse in Indianapolis a three district department was in operation. Over a period of three years a total reorganization program has been accomplished and the state is now divided into four divisions.

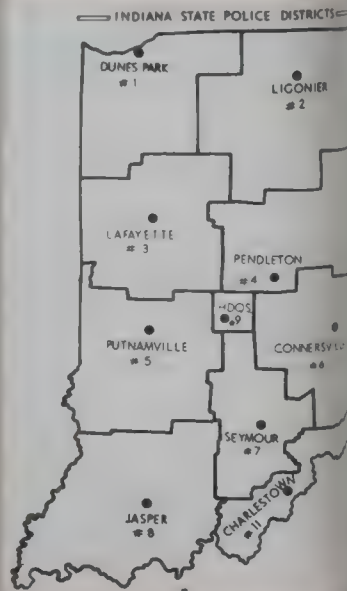
Lieutenant Ray Fisher commands Division One, Containing Post 1 at Michigan City and Post 2

at Ligonier. The jurisdiction of this District is from Road 24 north to the Michigan line. Lieutenant Walter Mentzer is in charge of Division Two which extends from Road 24 south to Road 36 and includes Post 3 at Lafayette and Post 4 at Anderson. Division Three comprises Post 5 at Rockville and Post 8 at Evansville and extends south of Road 36 to the Ohio River and east to an approximate middle line of the state, formed by county boundaries. Lieutenant Don Franklin is in charge. Division Four is commanded by Lieutenant Walter Eckert and includes Post 6 at Rushville and Post 7 at Seymour. The division is bounded by Road 40 on the north, the Ohio line to the east, Ohio River to the south and on the west by the middle line of the state.

Continued expansion is being projected to include the construction of permanent quarters at several sites. The Evansville Post is to be moved to permanent quarters at Jasper in conjunction with the state police radio station there. Rockville operations are being transferred to Spencer and will later be finally established in Putnamville. A new building will house the post at Seymour next to another outlet of the state police radio system there. The Anderson Post is being re-established in Pendleton close to the State Reformatory. New Quarters are being established at the entrance to Dunes Park near Chesterton to replace the present Michigan City Post.

The modern barracks which has been completed at Seymour is the first of the eight permanent buildings which the department expects to erect in the next two years. The

Seymour Post is two stories high, built of light colored brick, with inside walls of light plaster. An up-to-date radio transmitter, one of the units in the new state police radio network, is housed behind barred windows and a barred door in one room. Any room may communicate with any other through a two-way loud speaker system, while the radio operator may speak to every room in the barracks at once, in cases of emergency such as a bank robbery.





On the first floor, besides the radio room, there is a clerk's office, his personal quarters, a receiving room, an arsenal which is fireproof and raidproof and a large garage. In the basement there is a well equipped photographic darkroom and laboratory, a workshop, which is barred by an iron door, a lockup for evidence collected in criminal cases, and a pistol range. A dormitory with locker and shower accommodations is located on the second floor, capable of housing ten officers. The division lieutenant and the post sergeant have individual quarters. A large lounging and recreational room is provided and opens on a second floor roof veranda.

Similar barracks will be completed at Jasper, Pendleton, Putnamville and Chesterton by the end of 1937. The three remaining posts, West Lafayette, Connersville and Lionier will be completed in 1937-38.

Inasmuch as the posts have been set up to furnish adequate state police coverage at strategic points in Indiana, they have been equipped with every facility for instant action in a variety of emergencies. A radio receiver besides the clerk's desk relays all instructions and messages to officers of the post. If the men are called to cover an accident they

have at hand flags, flares, barricades and first aid equipment with which to cope with the highway tragedies which occur every day and every night on many highways in the state. If it is the capture of a dangerous criminal, either by pursuit on the road or through attacking a barricaded house, the post can utilize its Thompson submachine gun, its bullet proof shields, its long range tear gas gun, gas grenades, shotguns and rifles. A complete photographic unit with darkroom, "mugging" and scenic camera, and a fingerprint camera enables each post to photograph accidents, criminals, scenes and evidence at murders, and any other visual data which may prove of value in accident prevention, criminal prosecution or civil and criminal identifications. Fingerprints are taken at the same time the prisoners are "mugged" and the identification card transmitted to headquarters. In miniature chemical laboratories preliminary tests of blood stains and powder marks may be made and moulage casts poured of any physical formations which the post may wish to preserve.

Varying numbers of motorcycles and cars are allocated to each post and all are first aid and radio equipped. In addition the cars contain fire extinguishers and flags and flares.



Support services to aid trooper



The initial period of organization for the new department. Legislative funding and administrative competence combined to develop the physical and organizational base on which the future department was to grow. The trooper always the mainstay of the state police department, would become more effective with the passage of time as support services were developed to assist him in achieving the primary purposes of the department — service and enforcement.

This was the new state police department developed and administered by Superintendent Donald T. Leach. By 1937 the entire state police force employed 170 men. Superintendent Leach was in charge of field operations such as the pursuance and the active handling of current cases. The supervising lieutenant, Don L. Kookan maintained standards of personnel and equipment through monthly inspections at the eight state police posts now scattered throughout the state. Lieutenant Kookan also conducted training courses for the men and directed the activities of the scientific crime detection laboratory. Twenty

Two handwriting and fingerprint experts and a staff of clerks conducted the activities of the identification bureau headed by Miss Marie Carroll. Three clerks were on duty in shifts at headquarters giving 24 hour service on all requests and a clerk was stationed at each post. The remainder of the employees were engaged in civil occupations such as the maintenance of automotive equipment.

A combination of traffic and criminal problems, new in such intensity to the state of Indiana had created the need for a state-wide police service. Men from all walks of life responded, first as political appointees of the Secretary of State and then as career personnel, chosen and trained on the basis of aptitude for the job.

—sometimes noted—and always with utmost devotion to duty.

Strength exhibited by service—often unmentioned—and by valor

—sometimes noted—and always with utmost devotion to duty.

Gold Star Award for Valor

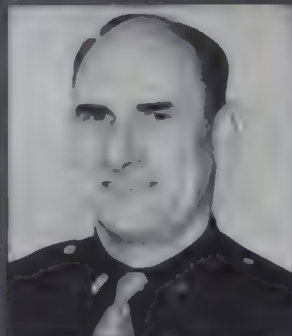
With Utmost Devotion to Duty

Awarded to a Police Employee of the Department for extraordinary heroism, involving extreme personal hazard during the normal course of duty, but over and beyond the normal call of duty.



Silver Star Award for Merit

Awarded to an employee of the Department for exceptionally meritorious service or outstanding heroism during the normal course of duty. Award may be presented to an employee for exceptionally meritorious service to the Department not involving personal hazard.



During a prison break, at the Indiana State Prison on June 1, 1959, two men, John J. Adams and Robert L. Adams, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a police officer, escaped from the prison. Adams, who was a member of the Indiana State Police, was the only one of the two men who was not a member of the prison staff. Adams, who was a member of the prison staff, was the only one of the two men who was not a member of the prison staff.

The Silver Star Award is presented to an employee of the Department for exceptionally meritorious service or outstanding heroism during the normal course of duty. Award may be presented to an employee for exceptionally meritorious service to the Department not involving personal hazard.



WALTER LAHAYNE
June 2, 1959

Bronze Star Award for Distinguished Service

Awarded to an employee of the Department for distinguished service to the Department; to any employee of the Department for outstanding public service or to a non-member of the Department for distinguished service to the Department or to any Employee.





FRANK A. JESSUP
May 2, 1938

On May 2, 1938, the Sheriff at Penfield, Illinois, the Illinois State Police, W. R. Ramsey of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Detective W. H. Spannuth, and Officer Frank A. Jessup of the Pendleton Post of the Indiana State Police, conducted a raid on the home of Joe Earlywine at Penfield, Illinois Earlywine, wanted for about 50 burglaries throughout Illinois and Indiana, fatally wounded W. R. Ramsey of the F B I. During the gun battle which followed, Officer Jessup conducted himself bravely while under fire. A bullet grazed the Trooper's thigh, however, he returned the fire resulting in the killing of Earlywine

On February 24, 1946 Trooper Bennett stopped 2 automobiles on US 31 near Columbus for routine license checks. He was not aware the vehicles had recently been stolen While checking the license plate of the rear car the driver of the first car drew a revolver and aimed it at the officer Bennett grabbed his service revolver and pushed the attacker's gun aside At this moment the driver of the second car opened fire on the Trooper wounding him in the right hand and side. When Bennett fell to the ground the attackers removed his weapon shot him again and drove away. When

35



RALPH E. ACKENHUSEN
June 2, 1942

rescue of three persons, after a boating accident on Lake of the Woods, Marshall County, Indiana. He was also cited for his assistance in the recovering of four bodies from that accident

Edward J. Raholin was presented the Certificate of Merit together with the Silver Star Bar for the endurance and courage he displayed in saving the life of one June Larson who was at the point of drowning in the swollen current of the Elkhart River



EDWARD J. RAHOLIN
May 30, 1943



RICHARD L. JOINES
March 5, 1963

Trooper Joines waded the icy waters of Cicero Creek at Tipton to rescue a teenage boy from an ice cake. Night was fast approaching and the water was swift and filled with ice and other debris. If the ice had dislodged it would have meant certain injury and possibly death to the boy. In spite of the fact that Trooper Joines was not an expert swimmer he did not hesitate to take immediate steps to rescue the child.

Trooper Douglas, with a rope tied around his waist, swam 60 feet in the icy waters of the Wabash River near Delphi to rescue a teenage boy whose



DALE A. DOUGLAS
March 10, 1963



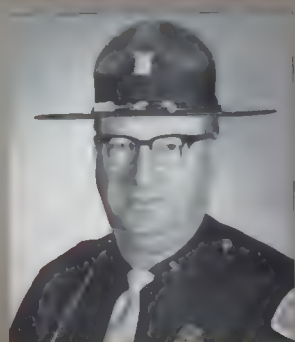
ROBERT L. BENNETT
February 24, 1946

a motorist stopped to assist, Bennett handed him the drivers licenses he was still holding and told him to hand them to the first police officer who arrived at the scene. Willie Lee Hopkins and William Steele, both of Gary, were traced to Detroit and arrested 3 days later. Bennett survived and after a long hospital confinement returned to duty. The perpetrators each received life sentences.

Trooper Dillon displayed extraordinary heroism while on duty at the scene of a New Castle, Indiana labor dispute. By disregarding his personal safety and exercising intelligent leader-



ROBERT F. DILLON
October 5, 1955



HOWARD LYTTON
June 17, 1954

During the course of duty on June 17, 1954 Howard Lytton was involved in the apprehension of one William A. Bender of Springfield, Illinois. The wanted felon was armed and considered very dangerous and the capture was made single handedly by Trooper Lytton.

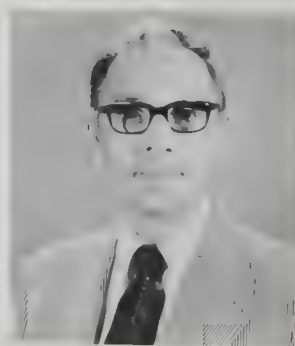
During the attempted apprehension of the two Atchison brothers, who had burglarized the Mount Tavern in New Harmony, Trooper Cooper was temporarily knocked out by a bullet fired by Norman Atchison. In the course of the burglary the New Harmony Police Chief, Ralph Fisher, had been



FORREST V. COOPER
July 13, 1955

boat had overturned and who was clinging to tree branches. Trooper Douglas and the boy were then pulled to shore by Trooper Tom Pitstick.

Mr. Webber was presented the Bronze Star Award for distinguished service rendered to the Indiana State Police Department and the people of the State of Indiana in that he donated his time and professional talents to Indiana State Police radio, television and motion picture productions for a period of 10 years.



GLENN WEBBER
February 22, 1966

While on routine patrol with Trooper William Rayner, Deputy Sheriff David J. Blodgett shot and killed the slayer of Trooper Rayner during a routine stop on Interstate 74 east of Greensburg. As Rayner approached the car the passenger opened fire, killing Rayner and turning the gun on Blodgett. After being fired upon by the assailant, Blodgett returned the fire killing the gunman as the driver of the car fled the area. The second subject was captured some time later by Troopers John Mull and Carl Wood after an extensive manhunt in the area.

ship he prevented further violence, injury and destruction of property when he intervened and persuaded strikers and non-strikers to cease firing after a gun battle had erupted. His heroic action reflected his professional skill, personal valor and steadfast devotion to duty and was in keeping with the highest ideals and traditions of the Indiana State Police Department.

Trooper Pond was cited for extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty in his effort to apprehend Ralph W. Taylor and Victor W. Whitley at a road block on State Road 27 near Vernon,



ROBERT R. POND
September 30, 1957

Indiana on September 30, 1957. The wanted subjects had, a few minutes before encountering Trooper Pond, shot Trooper William Kellems of the Indiana State Police to death at Scottsburg and had, a few hours earlier, wounded one and killed another State Police Officer in Michigan. During the exchange of gunfire with the felons, Trooper Pond was wounded in the hand and the men escaped with a hostage, Deputy Clyde Perkins of Jennings County. Taylor died during an ensuing chase, as Trooper Pond continued pursuit in spite of his wound. The subject's body was

37

overpowered and later died of a heart attack. In spite of his wound, Couper alerted the Post and other law enforcement agencies and his quick, efficient action was responsible for the early apprehension of the brothers.

Willard L. Walls was cited for the single-handed capture of the Atchison brothers after they had caused the death of Police Chief Ralph Fisher of New Harmony and wounded Trooper Forrest Couper of the Indiana State Police by gunfire while effecting their escape from the scene of a burglary.



WILLARD L. WALLS
July 13, 1955

Trooper Ellis was honored for attempting to rescue three persons who were drowning in the St. Joe River near the Johnny Appleseed bridge north of Fort Wayne, Indiana. His action included swimming to the scene of the boat tragedy without assistance, demonstrating that he acted without regard for personal safety, in the best tradition of the Department and above and beyond the call of duty.



DAVID JUNIOR BLODGETT
December 18, 1966

The Indiana State Police Board resolved that, "the Indiana State Police Department confer upon Staff Captain Stanley W. Guth, prior to his retirement, the Bronze Star Service Award of this Department for outstanding service to the Department."



STANLEY W. GUTH
May 10, 1967

38 abandoned along the roadway by his companion. After a lengthy manhunt, Whitley was apprehended early the next day and was sentenced to life at the Indiana State Prison for "kidnaping for ransom".

While on duty and investigating a vehicle occupied by two suspicious persons west of South Bend, in St Joseph county, Trooper Falls was subjected to extreme personal hazard when the two escaped felons opened fire on him. During the ensuing gun battle, Trooper Falls subdued the men, John Dill Stilonovich and Raymond A. Karr, and took them into custody. The



two were returned to prison. During the award ceremonies Trooper Falls was cited for his display of heroism and devotion to duty.

Trooper Gillespie halted a speeding car occupied by James E. and Nancy Brown on June 2, 1959. As he left his commission to arrest the couple, who were being sought for involvement in a "failure to pay," Trooper Gillespie was fired upon by James Brown, who struck him in the right leg and thigh. In spite of his wounds Trooper Gillespie pursued the fleeing vehicle until the occupants abandoned it and took refuge in a wooded area. In the

JAMES W. FALLS

March 18, 1958



Trooper Van Meter single-handedly apprehended Donald L. Vickers and Herman Fleming who were armed and had eluded the Owensboro, Kentucky, police after engaging in a gun fight with them.

Trooper Brewer was cited for meritorious service rendered while in the performance of his regular duties. He alertly and courageously mortally wounded an assailant, even though he himself, had been wounded by gunfire. The incident occurred near Columbus, Indiana.

HAROLD ELLIS

June 1, 1958

JACK L. VAN METER

August 15, 1955



Mr. Allen was selected to receive the Bronze Star Award for his service to Hoosier law enforcement efforts in general and to the Indiana State Police Department in particular. He was instrumental in developing crime prevention programs and suggesting traffic safety legislation while serving under three administrations as a member of the Indiana State Police Board.



DAVID J. ALLEN

April 18, 1969

JOHN R. URBAHN

May 9, 1973



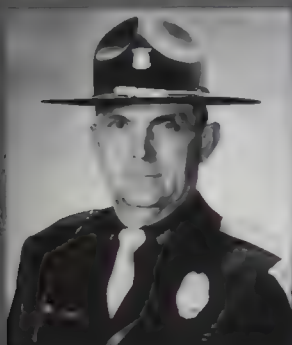
ROBERT E. GILLESPIE
June 2, 1959

meantime Trooper Gillespie radioed for help from other units who took up the chase, resulting in a search of the area into which the subjects fled. Gillespie was removed to the Dunn Memorial Hospital in Bedford for treatment. The pair was eventually apprehended by the search party

Trooper Flint was checking a suspicious car, occupied by three men, when one of the men shot him in the lower abdomen. In spite of his critical wound he pursued the fleeing vehicle until forced to give up the chase because of his weakened condition due to loss of blood. Trooper Flint advised



CLOYD D. FLINT
September 14, 1960



FORREST A. BREWER
September 27, 1961



CARL T. WOOD
May 20, 1966

Following the armed robbery of a market in Elkhart, Indiana, Trooper Urbahns displayed exceptional skill in the use of an AR-15 when he killed the fleeing felon. Upon leaving the scene with a hostage, the subject had become involved in a gun battle with police at a filling station on the Indiana Toll Road. The hostage was rescued unharmed.

The quick action of Sergeant Taylor resulted in the rescue of a woman who had been thrown from an overturned canoe and was caught in the turbulent waters of the Whitewater River south of Brookville. The woman was clinging



CHARLES R. TAYLOR
September 9, 1973

Trooper Wood was the fifth member of the team and outstanding action was rewarded when Trooper Wood was named the Whitewater River in Wayne County, Indiana.

He was the first to serve papers on a suspect named "Hud" when the men "Smokey" and "Hud" were in a gun battle on the river. He had the suspect "Hud" tied up himself in his uniform. Sergeant Hudson was shot in the leg with other police officers. He was fired at by the subject "Hud" three times, against the subject at the left hand and then "Hud" was the man who was killed.

to tree roots on the edge of the river bank as Sergeant Taylor and Mr. Kenneth Murphy approached the area in a canoe. Working out from the shoreline on the end of a rope held by Murphy, Sergeant Taylor was able to reach the woman and pull her to shore. Another woman, stranded on a fallen tree, was also rescued.

When Troopers Lee and Jozwiak responded to a call for help from residents living along the Wildcat Creek near Lafayette, they found two young men stranded on a submerged tree in the swollen waters of the creek. Numerous by-standers lined the shore

40 his District Headquarters the identity of the driver, whose license he had in his possession, then drove to the Good Samaritan Hospital in Vincennes. His wounds required major surgery and he was confined for a long period of time before returning to duty. The assailants were captured after a lengthy manhunt throughout the Knox County area

It is for this that we love democracy: for the emphasis it puts on character; for its tendency to exalt the purposes of the average man to some high level of endeavor; for its just principle of common assent in matters in which all are concerned; for its ideals of duty and its sense of brotherhood.

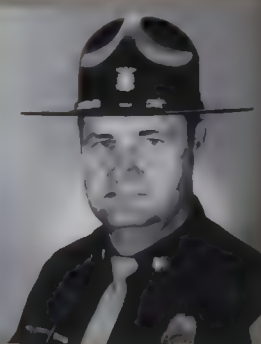
Woodrow Wilson



WAYNE L. HUDSON
August 29, 1966

with the second shot, at which time the apprehension was made by other units inside the building.

Trooper McGowen was involved, along with Sergeant Wayne L. Hudson, in the apprehension of a mental patient in Huntingburg, Indiana. He entered the house in which the armed man had barricaded himself and had been firing at other police units. Trooper McGowen effected the arrest immediately after the weapon was knocked from the hand of the assailant by Sergeant Wayne Hudson.



ROBERT D. MCGOWEN
August 29, 1966



RICHARD J. JOZWIAK
May 22, 1975

when the Troopers arrived and without regard for their personal safety the officers waded and swam to the stranded men and brought them safely to shore.



JOHN LEE
May 22, 1975

Pursuing John Dillinger

"How are things on the outside?" asked John Dillinger, looking through the bars of the Crown Point jail.

"Pretty quiet with you on the inside," replied State Police Patrolman George Daugherty.

"Where you from?" questioned Dillinger.

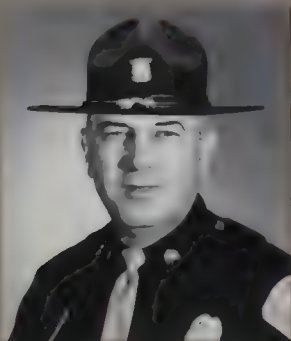
"Pendleton," answered Daugherty. "That's my old home," quipped Dillinger, recalling the time he spent at the state reformatory. "That's where I got my start."

George Daugherty, Pendleton, claims he's a pack rat. But the scrapbook he has kept and the mementos he has saved from his working days are more extraordinary than those belonging to most retirees. Souvenirs include newspaper articles written about the crime wave of the 1930's, mug shots of the "Big 10" criminals, and a machine gun case belonging to John Dillinger, left behind in an overturned getaway car.

Daugherty was a member of the 46 man Indiana State Police force that spent two years pursuing the bank

robber dubbed "Public Enemy Number 1." The chase intensified after Dillinger broke out of the "escape proof" Crown Point jail, and ended in a blast of gunfire in front of the Biograph Theatre in Chicago. Daugherty was among the uniformed police who helped ring the city of Chicago the day Dillinger was shot. He also was on duty at Dillinger's funeral and was a part of the police escort that accompanied the body to the Crown Point Cemetery.

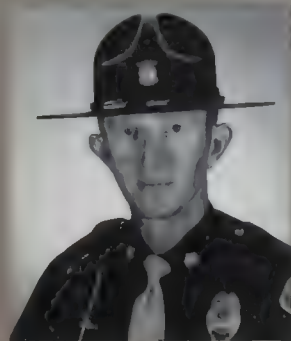
"It was a nightmare for everyone in the state of Indiana," says Daugherty.



GORDON M. EMMERT
September 18, 1967

After being involved in a two vehicle accident on U.S. 52 at the point where it crosses the Wabash River on the north edge of Lafayette, a semi tractor fell to the river 62 feet below. The driver was trapped inside and unable to free himself because of his injuries. Along with several bystanders, Sergeant Emmert shoved a boat to the location of the tractor, cut a hole in the cab and then entered the wreckage and lifted the driver to the others waiting above with the boat.

During the apprehension of an armed mental patient outside of Howe, Indiana, Sergeant Bergstedt displayed



CARL E. BERGSTEDT
June 4, 1973

ty, remembering the manhunt that spanned the Midwest and eventually reached as far west as Tucson, Arizona. "It was like hunting a bear with a switch."

The state police force, still in its infancy, was thwarted in its efforts by a lack of manpower and a shortage of effective equipment. Each patrolman had to furnish his own gun, and was given only a badge, motorcycle and \$109.06 a month. The patrolmen had just one armored car and neither the automobile nor the motorcycles were equipped with radios.

The lack of communication enabled Dillinger and his gang to stage successful getaways after robbing banks and to switch cars several times as they progressed toward their hideouts and



even to mingle with the public without being apprehended.

"We never got a day off," says Daugherty. "The Chicago World's Fair was going on and we were covering five, six and even seven counties at once. We were deluged with calls from people saying they had seen Dillinger. Nine out of ten of the tips were false, but we had to check them out."

On one occasion, the police were alerted that members of the Dillinger gang, recently escaped from the state prison at Michigan City, were on their way to Lima, Ohio, to help Dillinger break out of jail. The policemen were told the convicts were travelling in a 1933 Hudson. However, the gang members changed cars and passed the

police armored car in a 1934 Oldsmobile.

The gun Daugherty held poised in the porthole of the armored car became stuck just as the gangsters' automobile pulled alongside the police vehicle.

"I was sitting like a duck in a shooting gallery," states Daugherty. One of the escaped convicts lifted his weapon and aimed it at the Pendleton native. Then another member of the gang, Ed Shouse, knocked the gun out of his friend's hand.

Although Daugherty later learned that Shouse simply didn't want any "fireworks" at that point of their mission, he credits the escaped convict with saving his life. Later, when Shouse was serving a sentence at the

reformatory, Daugherty bought him a few hamburgers and thanked him for pushing the gun aside.

After Dillinger successfully broke out of the Lima jail, the gang took refuge in an old frame house in Ohio. Eventually state patrolmen, including Daugherty, learned of the hideout and arrived just a few minutes after the escapees had made a hasty exit. "We just missed them," recalls Daugherty. "A cigarette was still burning in an ashtray."

The house was searched and since Daugherty was the smallest in the group, he "was hoisted up the scuddy hole to peek into the attic." He adds: "I wasn't too crazy about that."

The months that followed were punctuated with numerous bank rob-

beries and police station raids—all executed with the distinguishing mark of Dillinger. Often wearing a jaunty straw hat, always chewing gum, Dillinger would appear at a bank, leap over the teller's cage and order the employees to fill up the sacks.

"Dillinger was well off for those days," says Daugherty. I remember one robbery he got over \$100,000. He enjoyed it. Sometimes he'd call Matt Leach (state policeman in charge of the manhunt) and rib him over the phone. He'd say, "This is old John, wouldn't you like to know where I am?"

When he wasn't robbing banks Dillinger was breaking into police stations in search of guns and ammunition. Daugherty and his fellow patrol-

men arrived at the scene as he disarmed the subject who was threatening to take the life of another Trooper at the scene. As the subject threatened the Trooper and pointed a shotgun in his direction, Sergeant Bergsleff knocked the gun from his hands and subdued him.

While on routine patrol Trooper Fotia observed a car approaching from the rear at a high rate of speed. In order to avoid being struck he veered to the left, swerved back onto the roadway after the vehicle passed, and gave pursuit. Checking by radio, Trooper Fotia



PAUL R. FOTIA
October 16, 1977

learned the car and its two occupants were wanted by the Hammond Police Department for the armed robbery of a finance company. Disregarding his own personal safety and demonstrating professional diving skill he was able to prevent the car from returning to the city by blocking the exits from the Interstate. The driver of the car eventually lost control of the vehicle and was apprehended.

men often took turns hiding in a room adjacent to the Marion police department, waiting with a sawed off shotgun in hand, for Dillinger to appear. He never did.

Daugherty acquired the gangster's machine gun case when Dillinger's getaway car overturned and the escapee was forced to take off on foot. The gun case and other items were confiscated from the overturned Hudson, and the area was searched for the convict. It wasn't until later that the policemen learned Dillinger was across the street from the wreck, hiding in a haystack with a tommy gun aimed at the search party.

The only time Daugherty and Dillinger came face to face with one another, a wall of bars separated them. The patrolman had been sent

to Chicago on police business and on his way home he decided to stop at the Crown Point jail where the gangster was being held.

"I thought I'd get a good look at the gentleman, just in case he ever escaped again," recalls Daugherty.

The walls of the cell were lined with newspaper clippings about the various robberies the criminal had committed. Dillinger, chewing gum incessantly, told Daugherty he wouldn't be in jail for long. A few days later, he worked his way past six barred doors and fifty guards to resume his career as public enemy number one.

Although Daugherty spent much of the next 15 months pursuing Dillinger, he didn't see the gangster again until after the shootout in

Chicago. A female companion of Dillinger's, referred to as "the woman in red," tipped off F.B.I. agents that she and Dillinger were to attend a film at the Biograph Theatre in Chicago. When the couple left the movie house, they were greeted by a barrage of bullets.

The woman in red got \$500 for the tip—a lot of money in those days. Commenting on the amount of police time the Dillinger case required, Daugherty says: "I even had to go to his funeral. We had to call in all the men we could find. The crowd was made up mostly of curiosity seekers. But some of the townsfolk shed a few tears saying, 'Poor Johnny, he was such a good boy'."

Out on the lonely highway,
Searching for what is right;
Workin' from dawn 'til sundown,
Workin' all through the night.
They got to keep us honest,
No matter how long or how late;
They're our friends and our neighbors,
That's the way of Indiana 10-08.

We call them by names and ignore them,
But the picture is very clear;
We only call on them when we need them,
To protect us from what we fear.
With every new day there is danger,
Despite the fears of their children and wives;
But it's something they just have to live with,
'Cause it's more than a job—it's their lives.

That's the way of the Trooper,
The pledge to fighting crime;
They have a duty to all of the people,
To put their lives on the line every time.

That's the way of the Trooper.

Theme song from "Indiana Trooper 10-08"



Coming of age on wheels

The first positive characteristic that set the Indiana State Police apart from contemporary departments in the early years of its development was the acquisition of acceptable vehicles. It was, in fact, the mobility of such men as Dillinger and Brady that gave rise to the possibility of creating a state police system in Indiana. It soon became evident that trained men and operable equipment would be necessary to combat the widespread disorders caused by the gangster mobs.

Prior to World War II cars described as being in the "high performance" class were rare and an infrequent challenge to the troopers on road patrol. Modest vehicles of 6 and 8 cylinders were used by the department with relative success due to the reduced speeds and minimum amount of travel experienced during the war years.

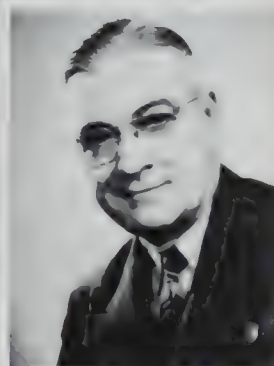
With the close of the war and the subsequent introduction of high performance vehicles it soon became apparent that the Indiana State Police troopers could keep pace with the times only if their equipment was comparable to that of other motorists.

By the year 1951 the department had a fleet of 160 cars, all black, 2 door, Chevrolets, Fords and a few Plymouths and Pontiacs. Almost all of the cars were still 6 cylinder and were "stripped down" fleet models. The interiors were reminiscent of pre-war cars — black painted floor-mats and mohair upholstery. Top speed was 80 to 90 mph downhill! Cars were driven 80,000 miles, overhauled and driven another 30 to 40 thousand before being traded.

The garage had been located at Stout Field for about 6 years, having been relocated there from a garage in the Fountain Square area of Indianapolis. The facility at Stout Field had no exhaust system, only one lift and a wash rack. The floor was so uneven and rough that mechanics could barely use a creeper to service the cars. Nine men provided the work force for the garage which always had a waiting list of vehicles from district areas in need of repair. With no wrecker it was the policy of the department to have disabled cars towed by other commissions to the repair location. Bumper and even total cars were lost on occasion due to this practice. The equipment was so sub-standard that most often after a signal 10 run at night the engine would stop and it would not be possible to re-start it without assistance.

1953 marked the year of the introduction of the true police car. Heavy duty tires were made available by the factories and with the purchase of 25 Fords, the department finally had a car capable of speed over 100 mph.

Most of the cars purchased in 1954 were the new Fords equipped with an "Interceptor" engine. Many of the special "police package" options are standard today. Larger brakes, heavy duty shocks, larger tires, heavy duty cooling system, dual exhaust and the first four-barrel carburetor. For the first time in department history cars of assorted colors were purchased to be used by investigators.



Superintendent Austin R. Killian
1945-1947
Governor Ralph F. Gates

As Superintendent of State Police I have witnessed the disastrous effect of broken homes. Scores of boys and young men in state penal institutions would be free today if they had been reared amid happy home surroundings, with proper parental supervision. Youth guidance programs by police and other agencies cannot do the whole job. There is no substitute for the American home.





Superintendent Robert Rossow
1947-1949

Governor Ralph F. Gates

I do not wish to become known as a stern disciplinarian. I prefer discipline that is based on understanding on your understanding. Otherwise there can be no discipline and no cooperation. This is the meaning of morale

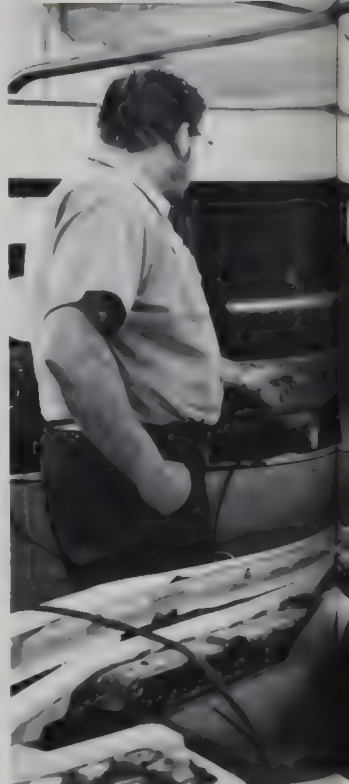
In 1955 Fords and Plymouths were used by the department, with one Plymouth, with automatic transmission, used for patrol testing purposes. A night shift was added to the work force for the purpose of equipping new cars.

Approval was granted in 1956 for the use of plain cars in traffic patrol. The use of radar was also added to the trooper's list of useful tools in apprehending speeders. Top speed for the Chevrolets and Fords was 120 mph. Speed improved but brakes did not and brake failures became a primary problem. A new type of door decal was adopted to replace the decal type that had been used since the end of the war.

The fastest cars to date were acquired in 1957 with the purchase of a few Plymouths equipped with 2 four barrel carburetors.

1958 marked the 25th anniversary of the department and all issued vehicles were appropriately marked with an anniversary decal. This was also the first year the department purchased automatic transmission equipped cars for patrol purposes.

All vehicles used by the department since 1960 have been equipped with automatic transmissions. This was also the year the "short stripe" decal was first used. The old all black car was being phased out with the new white over blue design used on 60 of the 1960 Fords.





The 1966 Dodge is the first car for the Purdue Police Department. It was the first car to have a color change to blue, which was the first color change to be made. The car was the first car to have a color change to blue, which was the first color change to be made.

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1968 will be remembered as the first Mercury year, although a few were used in 1966. These cars were among the fastest ever used by the department. This was actually the beginning of an automotive era. The department used Mercurys in 1969, Dodges in 1970 and then back to Mercury through 1974. The first air conditioning was installed in 1969, power windows in 1971 and power seats in 1973, for one year only. We are now facing a trend back to smaller cars and considering the world's energy problems this will probably become fact by 1978.



Talk through the airwaves

Soon after the Indiana State Police Department became effectively mobile through the acquisition of acceptable automobiles, department leaders realized that the ability of the trooper to respond to calls for aid was limited by a lack of communications equipment.

Contrary to popular belief, police communications are as old as police service itself. Whenever authority of any form is established, there must be some means of communications to allow those in authority to successfully complete their assigned responsibilities. The first forms of police communications were primarily messengers, and later on bells, whistles, horns or other devices to alert the patrolmen.

The beginning of police communications, as we know it today, started around the mid-1800's with the development of the telegraph system. As the various police agencies, particularly municipal police departments, progressed and their operations became more diversified, the telegraph was used, with moderate success, between the headquarters and the precinct stations. There were some serious drawbacks to this system however, it was a relatively slow means of communications, police officers had to be specially trained or civilians had to be hired to operate the equipment.

A large step forward in police communications was the development of the telephone in the late 1800's. This replaced the telegraph system and provided a simple, rapid means of communications between headquarters and precinct stations. There was, up until this time, very little communications available to the patrolman on the beat, who was actually the one who had to respond to the calls for assist-

ance. In 1880, the city of Chicago placed telephones on street intersections in one of the most turbulent districts of the city. The increased efficiency of the patrol force was immediately evident through a reduced crime rate in this area. Within the next 10 years about 1,000 police telephones were installed in Chicago. This system, with modern refinements, still exists in many metropolitan areas today.

World War I brought about considerable development in the field of radio communications and successful two-way communications between moving vehicles was accomplished in 1917. The equipment was cumbersome and the remaining space in the vehicle was barely enough for the driver. After the Armistice, radio communications continued to develop at a surprising rate both in the amateur and commercial field. The patrol car was beginning to come of age, as had home-built radio receivers for automotive use.

In 1921, the Detroit Police Department was the first police department to apply to the Federal Radio Commission for a license. They were issued a license and the call letters "KOP". Their assigned frequency was in the broadcast band placing the entire activities of the department before the ears of the hundreds of broadcast receiver owners. The license stipulated that between police calls the licensee should provide entertainment for the listening public. Due to a lack of entertainers and police calls, this system was abandoned within the first year.

The age of police communications arrived when once again the Detroit Police Department applied for, and



Supintendent Arthur M. Thurston
1949-1952
Governor Henry F. Schricker

It is my firm belief that politics and law enforcement do not mix. I am for honest, efficient, courteous and non-political enforcement of the law. I believe that this can best be obtained by employment of career personnel, operating under a merit system. In line with this conviction, it will be my purpose to administer all personnel policy matters on a merit basis, insofar as such a course is compatible with the statutes governing the operation of the Indiana State Police.



received, a license to operate on a special police radio frequency. In the late 20's other departments followed suit with Indianapolis, in 1928, becoming the third police department in the world to be licensed for police radio.

It was during the 1930's, during the criminal forays of Dillinger and Brady, that the public became aware that the Indiana State Police had no radio equipment. In 1933 there were 35 bank robberies in Indiana, the most in our state's history. Through public subscriptions the Indiana Banker's Association raised \$30,000 and together with \$20,000 from the Governor's Contingency Fund, they provided the department with the necessary funds for a pilot radio system. In 1934, the Culver Military Academy donated space and the first Indiana State Police Radio Station went on the air. Indianapolis, Seymour, Jasper and Columbia City followed the next year. The Indiana Banker's Association announced a 20% reduction in bank insurance rates in 1936. The system was becoming effective in reducing the crime rate.

It soon became apparent that the distance between district stations were too great for reliable communications. It was necessary to "relay" traffic from station to station. This was not only time consuming, but each relay introduced the possibility of error. Radio telegraph seemed to be the answer. In 1938 our first radio telegraph or "CW" station, as they were called, was installed at Indianapolis. The immediate installation of similar units at other districts and states gave us direct communications inter- and intra-state. This system preceeded the modern teletype network that exists today.

For some time it had been apparent that we were lacking in one large and important field. We could talk to the trooper, but he could not respond. It was becoming increasingly apparent that the trooper needed some rapid means for calling for assistance when needed, or for securing needed information rapidly. In 1941, the department began a conversion program that eventually equipped all patrol cars with 2 way radios. This gave the trooper direct and immediate contact with his post, or any other base station in the state.

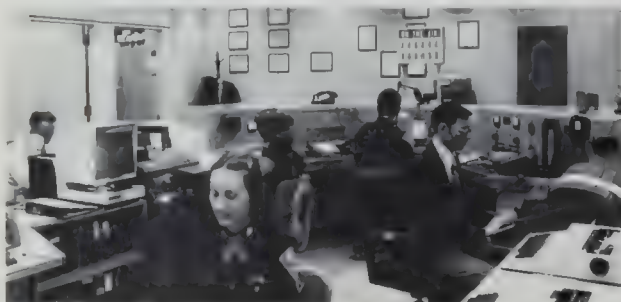
As the population of the state increased, along with the volume of vehicular traffic, additional troopers were assigned and the various state police districts were sub-divided. After World War II, in an effort to handle the increased load of radio traffic, the communications equipment was converted from the noisy, unreliable AM to the present FM system, operating on 42 megacycles. The conversion included equipping all cars with 3 way radios, permitting the troopers to converse, not only with their district headquarters, but also with other mobile units.

In 1957 a microwave link was established between Indianapolis and Pendleton permitting radio-telephone between the two posts. The system was eventually installed throughout the state and an inter-district communication capability was realized.

The modern Indiana State Police

Communication Division supervises the operation and maintenance of the state police radio facilities, the Indiana Law Enforcement Emergency Network, the Indiana Data and Communications System and Indiana terminals for the National Crime Information Center. Multiple channels service Indiana and other states in providing information and transfer of messages involving all types of police inquiries.

Through the efficient application of telephone, teletype, radio and microwave equipment, today's Indiana State Police Communication Division assures the rapid transmission of police related information. New equipment and procedures will be implemented with ever-increasing demands on the system.



During the 40's, Trooper Sam Patton of the Ligonier Post, driving a brand new Plymouth, and returning from an investigation west of the Post, dropped off the edge of the road at a railroad crossing. The following radio conversation ensued:

"Car 2-10 Ligonier"

"Go ahead 2-10"

"For your information I am stuck on the railroad tracks 1 mile west of the Post. I will be out of my commission a few minutes and will advise if I will need assistance"

"The Post is clear 2-10"

A few minutes later Patton called again.

"Car 2-10 Ligonier"

"Go ahead 2-10"

"For your information I will need the assistance of a wrecker in order to get back on the road"

"Clear 2-10. We will dispatch a wrecker to the scene right away"

A few more minutes and Trooper Patton re-established contact:

"Car 2-10 Ligonier, disregard the wrecker request"

"Clear 2-10. Have you freed your car?"

"Negative Ligonier. There's a train approaching at a speed of about 60 miles per hour and this will be the last transmission you will ever hear from this car"

"And it was"



Superintendent Robert A. O'Neal
1952-1953

Governor Henry F. Schricker
Governor George N. Craig

Good law enforcement extends beyond police action. It is vital that all branches of enforcement bear a share of the responsibility. Coordinated action by the police, the prosecutor and the court is a prime requisite in carrying out the letter of the law. Continuity of enforcement must be unbroken, and the certainty of punishment of the guilty assured.



How do the records stack up?

Intelligent operation of a police organization must depend, in a large measure, on an efficient records system. Statistics, correctly interpreted, are a basis for alert planning to meet varying conditions and situations that are a part of the policing profession. Facts are the only measure by which the law enforcement administrator may chart his course of action.

In 1927 the General Assembly of Indiana created a state bureau of

criminal identification and investigation under the direction of the Secretary of State and independent of the state motor vehicle police bureau. This bureau was the forerunner of the Indiana State Police Investigation Division and the Records and Data Division.

The Records and Data Division is responsible for the operation of all records systems within the department.



Superintendent Frank A. Jessup
1953-1957
Governor George N. Craig

Courtesy is the number one rule in the State Police Department's code of ethics. We want the citizen to know that he is being treated fairly, and that he has a chance to tell his side of the story. The public goodwill we now enjoy is a result of years of conducting police business courteously and impartially.

The president of the Bloomington State Bank strode into his bank one morning in March, 1936, in the midst of an ominous silence. His startled eye rested on the body of a man unknown to him, laying face down in a pool of darkening blood, clutching a revolver in fingers that were already stiffening into the rigor of death. The teller's cage was empty of the familiar face of the cashier. With sudden anxiety the president ran behind the barrier. Slumped on the floor of the cage lay the still figure of the cashier, dead from bullet wounds in the head and left side. A glance revealed that the neat stacks of currency remained in their customary position on the counter. The coins were there; the safe was in order. No money had been stolen.

With the unsensory brains of the dead bandit and the slain cashier, the latter of whom had been the bank's only occupant when the robbery had been attempted, lay locked the details of the occurrence. No paper or document could be found on the person of the robber

that might have established his identity. The state police, the sheriff and the local constable were called to conduct an investigation. Other than the robber's revolver, his clothing, and the tattoos, fingerprints and scars on his body, the only evidence found was a packet of paper matches nearby. The purpose of the police investigation was to fix the identity of the corpse and to name his accomplices, if any.

A fingerprint expert was called into the case. Ink impressions of each of the bandit's fingers were rolled on a fingerprint card. A description of the "classification" of these prints was immediately rushed to the criminal identification division of the Indiana State Police. A search of the files there did not disclose any set of fingerprints answering this classification, so the prints were mailed to the National Bureau of Fingerprinting in Washington, D.C. Among the more than 7 million criminal fingerprints collected by the bureau since its inception in 1924, it would

be but a five minute task to extract a set exactly like the one at hand, provided any previous escapade had caused them to be placed on file.

Lager for a solution, the state police identification bureau telephoned the classification to the bureaus of several neighboring states. No record of these prints could be found.

Then someone recalled the finding of the packet of matches, a clue which might have been insignificant. The name of a tavern in St. Louis, Missouri was printed on the match folder. Possessed of this slender lead, the tattoo marks, scars, fingerprints and general description of the man were telephoned to the St. Louis Police Department. Within an hour the man had been positively identified as Paul Theodore Mills, well known Missouri criminal. Descriptions of two men known to be accomplices of Mills were furnished the Indiana department. The subsequent report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation confirmed Mill's identity.



Superintendent Harold S. Zeis
1957-1961

Governor Harold W. Handley

Indiana policemen are being rated higher and higher in over-all performance, in my opinion, due to steadily improving training, administration and equipment. Another important reason is attributable to wider understanding and aid by citizens and citizen groups, always a vital part of successful law enforcement.

In Order to properly process, evaluate and maintain a complete file of the records received the Indiana State Police Department has created a Records and Data Division that includes an Accident Records Section, a Central Records Section and a Data Section, each assuming definite responsibilities delegated by Department regulations or mandated by statute.

The Accident Records Section receives and processes reports of motor vehicle accidents occurring within the state of Indiana. Proof of financial responsibility in motor vehicle accidents requires continuous liaison with the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Full cooperation is also given to the State Highway Commission in the study of accident causes in an effort to eliminate hazardous road defects. The Section also provides information to the Indiana Department of Traffic Safety. The Section is processing over one half million items annually.

The Central Records Section of the Division is responsible for processing firearms license applications, uniform traffic tickets received from the state Police districts, requests for record checks on individuals, criminal case

reports, fingerprint cards and private detective license applications.

The Criminal Justice Data Section, within the Records Division, is responsible for the processing of department information into a form which can be used by management to operate the department more efficiently and economically. The section is instrumental in the development of new programs and prepares uniform crime report information for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Warnings, notices-to-repair and police services are hand tallied, by violation, onto a composite report, copies of which are forwarded to Central Records and to Field Operations.

Data obtained is used as a basis for various annual, quarterly and monthly printouts showing trooper activity, traffic accident and arrest information, and criminal arrest and investigation activities. These statistical printouts are then distributed to be used as tools by management in assignment of manpower and other departmental resources.

The efficiency of the modern police agency is primarily dependent on its ability to collect, preserve and disseminate information.

Investigations- a 2 man start

The investigation Division of the Indiana State Police Department was organized as part of the reorganization of the Department in 1961. It was created by combining the functions of the former Bureau of Investigation and the former Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The new Division was headed by the newly appointed Superintendent John J. Barton.

The investigation Division is responsible for the investigation of all crimes and offenses committed within the State of Indiana.

It is also responsible for the investigation of all crimes and offenses committed outside the State of Indiana but within the jurisdiction of the Indiana State Police Department. The Division is also responsible for the investigation of all crimes and offenses committed by members of the Indiana State Police Department.

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Superintendent John J. Barton
1961-1963
Governor Matthew E. Welsh

Policing is never dull, and there's a lot of satisfaction to be gained in performing useful services for others. The good reputation of the Department has been enhanced over the years by the various services which have been provided for the people of Indiana.

work, when one of the country's worst desperadoes roamed the state. John Dillinger was on the loose. For months detectives answered hundreds of calls purported to lead to the whereabouts of Dillinger. The strain of the continuous operation on a few men made it necessary to detail as many as 10 or 15 uniformed men to the detective division for the Dillinger detail. The department could not afford to let a single report or clue go unconfirmed.

In view of the negligible results obtained during those days few persons realized what a tireless, unremitting search was conducted for the notorious gunman. When at last Dillinger met his doom in Chicago, the detective division of the Indiana State Police had become pretty well seasoned by its experiences.

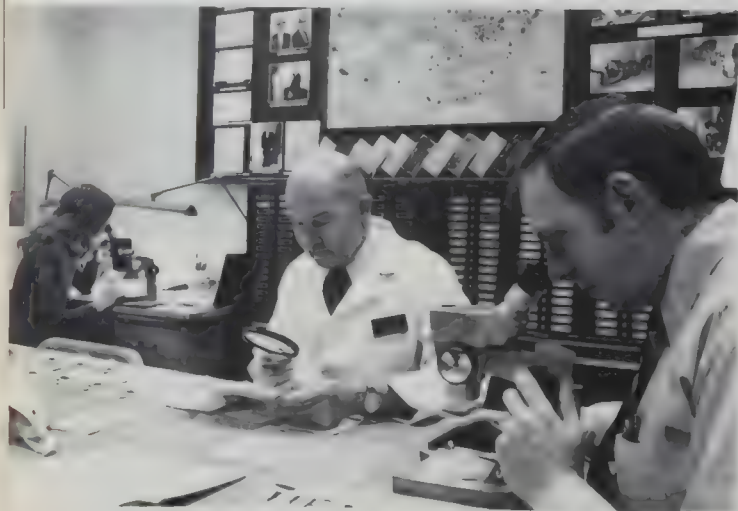
Men were promoted from the uniformed ranks to the detective division until by the year 1936 each state police post had its quota of two plain clothesmen. A staff of investigators was also maintained at headquarters in Indianapolis.

For the most part the detective division of the department confined its work to the major branches of criminal activity. The breaking of the "head and hands" Miller slaying was the first major case of the department.



Superintendent George A. Everett
1963-1965
Governor Matthew E. Welsh

I expect every person in the Department to do a good honest day's work in his area of assignment. The people of the State of Indiana have every reason to expect top efficiency from every person employed by the Department.





The search for truth, using contemporary methods, combined with the efficient and frequent application of newly developed techniques, has been at the center of Indiana State Police tradition. In the lab, on the highway or at the crime scene, the truth validates the accuracy of the scales of justice.



Superintendent Robert A. O'Neal
1965-1968

Governor Roger D. Branigan

By tradition this department does not become a "lame duck" or coast on its past accomplishments. We are living in an era of rapid technological change and an upsurge of population. Those things we are doing well today could very easily not be good enough tomorrow. Let's each constantly search for better ways to do our job

The 'Head and Hands Case': A Bizarre, Grizzly Murder Saga

Four boys sat idly on the bank of a lake watching the fish swim through the shallow water. One of them noticed a cardboard box resting on the bottom of the lake. Curiosity prompted them to wade out into the water and pull up the box. Watersoaked as it was the cardboard tore readily, revealing that it was filled with cement. Protruding from the cement stretched a human hand. Startled, the boys let the box slide back into the water and ran to call the sheriff of Carroll county. Investigating officers found the decomposing head and two hands of a man imbedded in the wet cement. Thus on June 29, 1936, the last link in a chain of hitherto inexplicable circumstances was unearthed from the bed of Butler lake near Carrollton, Kentucky.

A torso, minus a head and hands, had been found under a culvert south of Eminence, Kentucky, on June 17, 1936, but had remained unidentified. Five days before the body was found, a farmer of that region discovered evidences of a struggle on the bank of what is known as Baptismal Pool. Here on Mill Creek church people had gathered many times to baptize their converts but on this day there had been a baptism of blood. Darkened blood stained the banks, and a hand axe, some fishing poles, a bloody towel, and a match

box bearing an advertisement from Harrison, Ohio, were laying nearby. The three incidents combined to expose to the public one of the ghastliest, coldly premeditated murders of recent years.

Detectives connected the murder with the disappearance of a man from New Trenton, Indiana, and by comparing the bridgework on the teeth of the head with that of the dental records of the missing man they were able to identify the victim as Harry R. Miller, a retired captain of the Cincinnati fire department. Officials from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky joined in an investigation to solve the disappearance and subsequent butchery of Captain Miller, provoking a manhunt which led all over the eastern and western United States and brought every one of the four killers to trial and conviction.

Flora Miller, the sister of Captain Miller, and her chauffeur, Heber Hicks, were arrested at the New Trenton home and held for questioning in the case. Indiana State Police detectives and the sheriff of Franklin County, Indiana, spent the next five days conducting a minute investigation into the life and activities of Hicks and Miss Miller who were, during this period, held incommunicado in various places in Indiana. On the night

of July 7, Heber Hicks confessed to his part in the plotting and killing of Captain Miller. In the confession he named three ex-convicts from Cincinnati as the actual killers: John Poholsky, Frank Gore Williams and William Kuhlman. Hicks was incarcerated in the county jail at Brookville and for want of substantial evidence against her, Miss Miller was freed.

Search for the three wanted men immediately centered in Cincinnati but during the next few days it was learned that at least one bond issued by a prominent steel company had been cashed in Cleveland, Ohio, one of a number of stocks and bonds which belonged to Captain Miller. Detectives were dispatched to Cleveland and there contacted an attorney and a bond broker who identified the sellers of the bond, from their pictures, as Williams and Kuhlman. Another man, known as Hank and later identified as Henry Green, cousin of William Kuhlman, was also identified as a participant in the sale of the bond. It was apparent by this time that the men were not in Cincinnati, although their connection with the killing seemed definitely established.

However, for everything the investigators knew, the men might have been anywhere in the United States. "Stops", or tabs indicating that they were wanted, were put on the cards of all these

men in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. Posters containing photographs and fingerprints of the three were sent to every state, county and city police office in the country. The case then settled down to a routine investigation of the wanted men through prison records and their family connections and associates of former years.

The next clue to the movements of any of the slayers turned up on July 10 when a blue sedan, a stolen car from Cincinnati, was recovered by a sheriff near Sullivan, Ohio after it had been involved in an accident in which two men had fled the scene. Witnesses in the other car identified the fugitives as Kuhlman and Williams. Certain articles found in the car substantiated the belief that it had been used by the two men, but they were not located in the area.

Several weeks later another automobile, formerly belonging to Captain Miller, which had been stolen on the night of the murder, was located in a private garage in Cleveland and returned to Indiana.

After days of fruitless search the case received a sudden impetus with the discovery that Henry Green had a girlfriend in a small Ohio community. Indiana State Police detectives sought her out and through her located Green in Detroit where he was arrested on August 29. Although Green did not confess to knowledge of the actual crime his statements corroborated Hicks' confession and involved, beyond any doubt, the three fugitives, Poholsky, Kuhlman and Williams. His capture was not given much publicity but detectives regarded him as one of their most valuable finds at that stage of the case.

The next trace of any of the men came to light on October 26, when it was learned from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that John J. Poholsky had been held for over a week on a charge of petit larceny in a city in Pennsylvania and had been released on October 24 without being identified

as Poholsky. Two state police detectives who had followed the case from the beginning were specially detailed to track him down. They went to Pennsylvania and spent the next three weeks following slim clues and traces of Poholsky through all of the western and southern part of the state and eventually back into eastern Ohio.

It was found that Poholsky, under assumed names, had worked on a farm in northeastern Pennsylvania for a few days and had then gone to Emporium, where he worked for three days on a road gang. One night he had called on a brother in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. He had worked for two or three days on a farm near Butler and left there about the fourteenth of November with the expressed intention of going to Pittsburgh. Cleverly, he would not go near a city to get a job but would work on a small farm for two or three days and then spend the money he had earned.

The aid of the Pennsylvania State Police and of all local officers was secured and the state was organized into a thorough and intensive manhunt. Since the man they were seeking was a rough day laborer and apt to seek unskilled employment, the police checked every foundry, every steel mill and every construction gang in about half of Pennsylvania. The state was literally deluged with Poholsky pictures and employers were asked if they had hired him or interviewed him for employment. The officers found places where he had applied for a job, perhaps three or four days before, and they began to believe they were close to apprehension, and in the next place would find that he had quit a job there the week before. It was almost impossible to know in which direction he might be heading. Not to overlook any possibilities, the officers went to Pittsburgh and spent several nights watching certain houses in which he might have been expected to enter.

As the detectives were returning to Indiana and were passing through Wooster, Ohio, on November 18, they

received information that Poholsky was working on a farm near Warren, Ohio, and a quick raid would be apt to net him. Hurrying to Warren they contacted the chief of police who offered full cooperation and assigned two of his men to assist the Indiana State Police detectives. A sister of Poholsky was located in Warren and it was believed her brother might visit there. A raid was set for 5:30 in the evening, near supper time. This seemed to be the most likely time to catch him. The darkness would also permit the officers to surround the house. One of the state police detectives and one of the local officers were admitted to the house by Poholsky's brother-in-law. Disclosing their identity they said they wanted Poholsky. At the rear of the house the other two officers entered and began questioning the sister.

The fugitive's sister admitted that he had been visiting there, that he was working on a farm about eight miles away and that she expected him home in a few minutes.

The two officers who had entered from the back went out and waited in their car in the alley while the other two hid under a dark stairway in the house. In order that no warning of their presence might be sent to Poholsky they watched the entrances and the telephone. For twenty minutes they waited, ready to spring the trap. Then they heard someone open the back door and walk into the kitchen. The officers crept to the dining room door.

Standing by the cabinet, taking off his gloves, stood a rough featured, roughly dressed individual of stocky build. The length of his arms in comparison to the shortness of his stature was noticeable. He was unshaven and unkempt. The two officers walked in from the dining room as the other two came in the back door. Poholsky didn't have a gun and didn't have any place to run. He hadn't heard a thing until one of the officers spoke to him and he suddenly discovered he was in

the middle of a room full of policemen. It was not necessary to draw a gun on him. He was searched, handcuffed and in ten minutes was safely in the lockup at the local police station.

Upon his return to Indiana, Poholsky made a complete confession of his part in the crime. It was he who had wielded the axe at Baptismal Pool, chopping off the head and hands of Harry Miller to preclude identification of the man. He implicated Kuhlman, Williams and Hicks. At his confession he said he knew that he would "burn" but that he had it coming to him. Throughout the case he maintained that he wasn't afraid to die.

Poholsky's capture furnished the state with its star witness for the Hicks trial which opened December 8.

As if fate was working in the interests of justice, the third of the four wanted men, William Kuhlman, was captured in Portland, Oregon, and returned to Indiana in time to testify in behalf of the state in the trial against Hicks.

A chain of circumstances led to the arrest of Kuhlman, undoubtedly the most vicious and unprincipled of the four. Two men walked out of a theater one evening in Portland and crossed the street to a car on the other side. They had just successfully held up and robbed the cashier and were making a getaway with more than a thousand dollars in cash. Two police officers who had no intimation of the theater robbery, but who were for some reason attracted by certain suspicious actions of the men, followed them to the car to investigate.

Had William Kuhlman possessed a gun that evening, the two officers probably would not have made it across the street alive. But he didn't. Upon searching the suspects the officers found a gun on the second man. While they were being searched Kuhlman shouted to the other man to "let 'em have it." But the other, a young man, failed to resist. The officers thought they had two car thieves and put them in their squad car and

took them to headquarters.

And so to the station house the officers went, still not suspecting that one of their captives was not only a car thief but also a theater robber and a murderer. As they were entering the police station Kuhlman said, "What's the use of keeping it a secret? We just robbed that theater you saw us coming out of. If you go back to the car, you will find a sack on the floor with the money in it."

One of the headquarters detectives scrutinized Kuhlman's features carefully. "This man," he said, "is wanted in Indiana for murder." His practiced eye had recognized the wanted man from the reward bulletins bearing his picture with which every police department in the United States had been furnished. So Kuhlman admitted to the charge of murder in Indiana, waived extradition and was returned to Indiana to testify at the trial, thus driving the third spike into the overshadowing coffins of the Miller murderers.

Elated at the near completion of one of Indiana's most gruesome crimes, state investigators intensified their search for Frank Gore Williams, the only remaining member of the quartet still at large. Kuhlman volunteered the information that Williams could be found through a certain girl in Chicago. Two state police detectives went to Chicago and questioned the girl's family. They learned that Williams, under the name of Murphy, was employed in a five-and-ten-cent store in San Francisco, California. One hour after the description of the wanted man was telephoned to the San Francisco Police Department, word of Williams' arrest was received. He was unarmed at the time of his arrest but a search of his apartment revealed two revolvers and a quantity of ammunition. He was returned to Indiana by train and he, like his associates, made a confession implicating himself, and along with Poholsky and Kuhlman pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the first degree.

Hicks had been sentenced to be executed on April 10, 1937, a date

which was later changed to June 25, and then advanced again to February 4, 1938. The remaining three, on their pleas of guilty, were sentenced to be executed on June 10. Henry Green, cousin to William Kuhlman, and a companion of Kuhlman and Williams before and after the murder, was identified by a Cleveland druggist as the man who had held up and robbed him some time previously. He was returned to Cleveland and sentenced to ten to twenty years in prison.

The hideous story revealed by the confessions disclosed the Miller murder as one of the most cold blooded, carefully calculated killings in the annals of the Indiana State Police. Every detail of the slaying and disposal of the body was planned at great length. Nothing was done on the spur of the moment. For several weeks the four held conference after conference deciding just what they would do at every stage of the crime. They gathered together all the items outlined in their plans including a lead pipe, their guns, fishing poles to disguise the car, a hack saw, meat cleaver and hand axe with which to dissect the body, and canvas from a pup tent, lime and cement for the disposal of the head and hands. Not only had they planned how they would completely eradicate all evidence of the identity of Miller's dead body but they had also planned how they would dispose of the valuable bonds of the man against whom they were plotting. They were planning the "perfect crime."

Captain Miller inconvenienced them by not being at home on the occasion of their first visit on June 3, 1936. On June 11 the four paid him another visit. They drove up in front of the house on a lonely hill about 9 P.M., Williams driving, Hicks riding with him. Kuhlman and Poholsky in the back seat. Hicks, being well known to the Captain as his sister's chauffeur, planned to introduce Kuhlman and Williams into the house as liquor salesmen from Cincinnati with some samples which they would be glad to



Superintendent Arthur R. Raney
1968-1969
Governor Roger D. Branigan

The mid-60's have created new problems for America's law enforcement agencies. Civil unrest, campus disorders and the recognized emergence of organized crime, coupled with a growing disrespect for law and order are a few of them. Through the formation of an Intelligence Unit and improved police training facilities I know Indiana's finest will be equal to the task, for it is the men and women of the Department who make it great.

donate for an evening's entertainment. Since Poholsky's shabby dress and uncouth appearance did not make him presentable, he was left in the car. Miller had not yet finished his supper and he invited them into the table with him. During the subsequent conversation Kuhlman walked over to the kitchen sink to get a glass of water which put him directly behind Captain Miller. Miller had no idea that the fatal moment was at hand. He kept chatting with his "friend" Hicks. Kuhlman pulled the lead pipe from his belt and struck the unsuspecting man over the head. Miller was a very large and

powerful individual and the blow did not render him unconscious. He reared up out of the chair and Kuhlman struck him again. Miller yelled for Hicks to help him. Hicks joined in the scuffle. The fight, starting in the kitchen, continued through the house into the living room and finally out on the screened porch where Miller was finally knocked down. As he fell he caught Kuhlman by the wrist and jerked him down on top of him. Hicks and Kuhlman began yelling for Poholsky. Poholsky ran up the bank to the house and saw Williams leaving the porch as though he was losing his nerve at the crucial moment. By this time Miller had the lead pipe, and though he was beaten and bleeding he was proving himself to be a formidable combatant. At last Kuhlman managed to produce a blackjack and beat Miller into insensibility.

The four of them picked him up and carried him down to the car, placing him on the floor in the back with his feet doubled up. Poholsky climbed in over him, Kuhlman and Williams got in the front seat. Hicks was ordered to stay and clean up the debris and drive the Miller car into Cincinnati and meet them at his apartment.

The murderers directed their car east to New Trenton, on U.S. 52, down to Aurora, then down along the river toward Vevay. They intended to cross the Ohio River at the Warsaw ferry, but when they arrived at that location the ferry was on the far side of the river. At that time Miller began to groan and to raise up in the car. He started making so much noise that they feared he would regain consciousness on the ferry. They turned around and again started for Vevay. They drove three or four miles and Miller stirred again. The car was halted. Kuhlman swung a leg over the back of the front seat, braced his foot on the body, shot Miller three times in the body and once in the head. The groaning stopped.

After disposing of the body near Eminence, Kentucky, and the head

and hands of the victim in Butler Lake, near Carrollton the four slayers drove confidently back to Cincinnati. Using a hose they washed the car three different times to remove visible traces of blood and hair from the car and running board. In the afternoon they met Hicks to tell him everything had been taken care of. The Miller car was removed that day by Henry Green from a garage where Hicks had parked it and taken to another garage in Cleveland.

Williams and Kuhlman left for Kansas City immediately, returning in about three days to consult with Hicks and then go to Cleveland to join Green and dispose of the Miller bonds. The bond deal was made through a crooked attorney and a bootlegger. Although the bonds were worth \$10,000 they were able to realize only a little more than \$5,000 on them, half of which had to be shared with their "fences". Of this sum Poholsky got \$55 in cash. He had been promised \$2,000. Green received \$10 from Poholsky for expense money. Kuhlman and Williams got almost all of the \$2,500 from the bond sale. Hicks never received anything. He was arrested before he had a chance to claim his share. In his confession he stated that he hoped, as Miss Miller's chauffeur, to benefit from her inheritance of her brother's properties and estates.

Had they been undetected, the quartet planned to sell about \$100,000 worth of railroad and steel stocks to which they would have forged Miller's name. With Miller unable to stop the transaction they hoped to receive their cash from the bond sales before his disappearance had been noticed.

The distorted, decaying features of Captain Miller leered down at the four from a picture on the wall of the Indiana State Police crime lab as they were brought in, one by one. Thus did the head and hands of the murdered man arise from the water and invoke the vengeance of the law on the four men who recognized no law but greed.



Modern lab work aids trooper

Texas and Georgia State Police troopers in Columbus, Ga., are using a new computer system to help them track down criminals. The system, called the Georgia State Police Computerized Criminal Information System, is the first of its kind in the state. It is a computerized database that contains information on all criminals in the state, including their names, addresses, birth dates, and other identifying information. The system is used by troopers to quickly find out if a suspect is a criminal. It also helps them find out if a suspect is a member of a criminal organization. The system is a major step forward in the state's efforts to fight crime.

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Backbone of all purchasing

The Quartermaster Section of the Indiana State Police Department is responsible for the purchase, through the state purchasing system, and distribution of equipment and supplies, excluding communications and automotive, for the department to perform its mission as a law enforcement agency of state government.

The quartermaster section, similar to the present operation, has been in operation since 1939 when the supply area was located at 1100 Prospect Street in the Fountain Square area. The building included the Quartermaster, Print Shop, Automotive Shop, Motorcycle Shop and Radio Repair and Installation. Prior to this time a location at 19th Street and Martindale was used for Auto and Cycle Repair.

More commonly referred to as the store, during the years of 1935 through 1939, the operation was located in the basement of the State house, along with other headquarters functions.

Captain M. J. Schwartz retired from the department in 1959 after having served as a four-to-midnight clerk at General Headquarters in 1936 and as a trooper assigned to the Ligonier Post. By the time of his retirement he was a Staff Captain in charge of Business Administration. During Captain Schwartz's career he was involved with many important growth-steps of the department: elimination of motorcycles, consolidation of general headquarters from the State House and Fountain Square to Stout Field, the construction of sub posts in the early 50's, issuance of trousers and low cut shoes, issuance of the first short sleeve shirts in 1953, the purchase of the first speed timers and radar units, the purchase of the first

airplane and helicopter, the erection of separate buildings at Stout Field for the Quartermaster and Print Shop and the renovation of Stout Field facilities.

The Fountain Square facility contained a small dormitory for use by units who were required to stay over night when their vehicles were brought in for major repair.

The move to Stout Field took place in 1947 with an increase in personnel from one stockman to two being approved in 1951. The second stockman worked part time in the automotive parts room. A supply delivery to all districts by Quartermaster personnel was also started at this time.

Much department history is recorded in the supply journals of the Quartermaster Section. In 1953 the first 2-inch Airweight .38 caliber revolvers were purchased and issued to investigative personnel. Also in 1953 the first short sleeved shirts were issued to enforcement personnel. In 1958 duty jackets were purchased and distributed. In 1962 the new navy blue summer shirts were issued, replacing the two-tone blue shirts. Straw hats were issued and worn during the summer months between the years of 1957 and 1962. The first SCUBA equipment was purchased in 1960 and in 1966 a large quantity of riot control equipment was secured for use in the event of civil disturbances.

In 1969 the .38 caliber 4-inch service revolvers were replaced with the .357 magnum revolvers.

In the spring of 1972 the Quartermaster Section was moved from Stout Field to its present location at 8500 East 21st Street, Indianapolis.

Equipment updating continued in 1974 with a program to replace the blue .357 magnum revolvers with the





Model 66 stainless steel revolver. The stainless weapons are imprinted on the right side plate with a replica of the 15th hat shield.

Purchasing responsibilities include uniforms, office equipment, firearms and ammunition, vehicle control, laboratory, stationery, supplies, printed forms and maintenance supplies.

The section also conducts equipment inventories, delivers supplies to installations, outfits new personnel and accounts for equipment returned by retirees. A final responsibility is the storage, public auction and accountability of all funds received from claimed property released from district areas.

The Indiana State Police print shop was first started in 1939 when the facility at Fountain Square was formed. The shop, a vital operation in the administrative procedures of the department, is now located at the East 21st Street facility.

The Maintenance Section, part of the Business Administration Division is responsible for department construction and building maintenance.

All Indiana State Police support services combine to make the Indiana Trooper one of the best equipped, trained and knowledgeable law enforcement officers in the United States.



From a modest beginning



Superintendent Robert K. Konkle
1969-1973

Governor Edgar D. Whitcomb
Governor Otis R. Bowen, M.D.

I am concerned, but am not a "doomsday prophet". The misdirected of this generation are an abject minority. My concern is that they do not constitute a majority in the next generation. This is why I feel a sense of urgency today to speak out. Our heritage is not just yesterday's history, it is today's guidepost and we're at the junction of decision.

The Indiana State Police Department Air Section was created in 1948 with the purchase of a Ryan-Navion. Earl Smith was the first State Police pilot, and during the early years of aircraft use by the department the only functions being performed were transportation and an occasional search. In 1951 basic information gained by Smith in the application of aircraft for law enforcement use was passed on to Lt. Bob Myers.

From 1951 to 1965, under the direction of Lt. Myers, the Indiana State Police Air Section entered a period of growth and began to provide more services that directly contributed to the citizens of Indiana.

By 1958 the section consisted of three fixed wing aircraft and one helicopter. Gil Holt developed the system of using aircraft for traffic patrol and during this same period a policy was established for transporting emergency medical supplies in life and death situations.

The fleet was reduced to one fixed wing and one helicopter during the years between 1966 and 1969. New federal programs made funds available to law enforcement agencies and in 1969 the Air Section, along with other sections of the department, began to replace old equipment and acquire new law enforcement tools. With the Superintendent's approval, Lieutenant Paul Vogel, the Chief Pilot, and First Sgt. Al Wheasler began to rebuild and expand the services of the Air Section.

Five new turbine powered helicopters and a twin engine Beech Queen Air were acquired at this time.

A hanger was purchased at Weir Cook Airport and two full time mechanics were employed to maintain the helicopters, Queen Air and Bonanza. Eleven additional pilots were assigned.

In 1971 the Special Services Division of the Indiana State Police Department assumed responsibility for the operation of the Air Section, and Major Vogel became commander of the division.

In 1973, with the assistance of the State Civil Defense Department, two Cessnas were added to the fleet. Again, in 1976, the Civil Defense Department aided in acquiring a twin engine Cessna. At the present time the Air Section has three multi-engine aircraft, two single engine aircraft and five turbine powered helicopters. Ten Indiana State Police employees comprise the personnel of the Air Section at this time.

Of the twenty one aircraft that are a part of the Air Section history, one deserves special recognition, Bonanza 5012B joined the department in 1955 and was decommissioned in 1975 after 20 years of service. This aircraft covered most of the United States while transporting Governors, department members on official business, prisoners and vital organs for transplant.

The flight log of this one aircraft is a record of department history in itself. If the history of the Indiana State Police Air Section is projected into the future it will be a continuing story of service to the Department and to the people of Indiana.



Area Headquarters Building, Lowell, 1977



Anderson Post — 1932

The move to better quarters

From abandoned store fronts and the homes of district lieutenants, department personnel moved into new quarters in various locations across the state. These buildings, the result of a construction program in the mid-30's, are still in use today. Excellent maintenance and upgrading has kept these properties in acceptable condition for forty years. Through the years a number of sub-posts have been secured at strategic locations as traffic and population patterns have changed.

An Operations Center, located in the State Office Building, also serves as a command and informational

center providing liaison between headquarters and the field, coordinating activities with Civil Defense operations, supervising blockades that are established in response to criminal acts. The Capitol Detail and Governor's Aides program are also coordinated by the Operations Center.

In 1976-77 a construction program was initiated with the erection of an Area Headquarters Building near Lowell, Indiana. Additional area buildings will soon be constructed to serve each quadrant of the state, providing improved command, clerical, laboratory, automotive and communications facilities for the troopers in the field.

The Posts

INDIANA STATE POLICE AREAS & DISTRICTS



Dunes Park
District 11



South Bend
District 12



Schererville
District 13



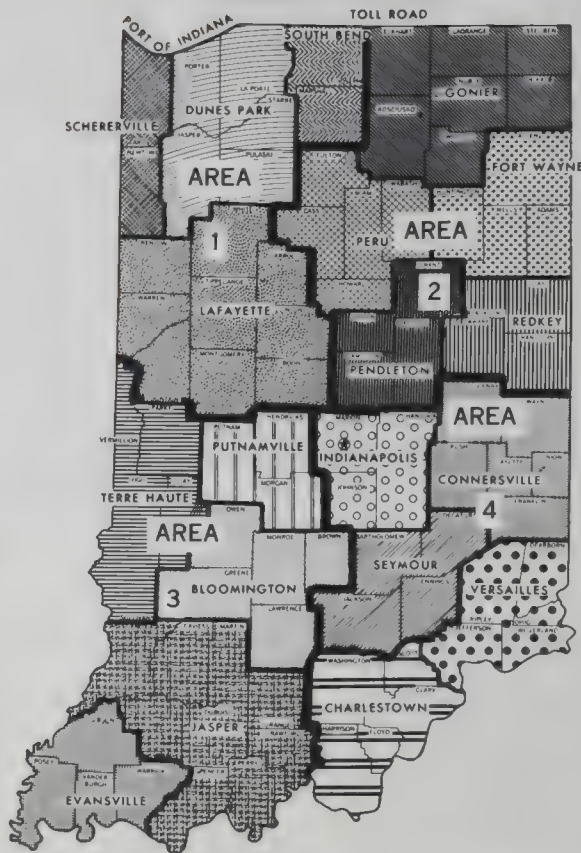
Lafayette
District 14



Ligonier
District 21



Fort Wayne
District 22





Peru
District 23



Bloomington
District 33



Seymour
District 43



Pendleton
District 24



Jasper
District 34



Indianapolis
District 44



Redkey
District 25



Evansville
District 35



Charlestown
District 45



Putnamville
District 46



Connersville
District 41



Indiana Toll Road
District 51



Terre Haute
District 47



Versailles
District 42



Indiana Port Security
District 52

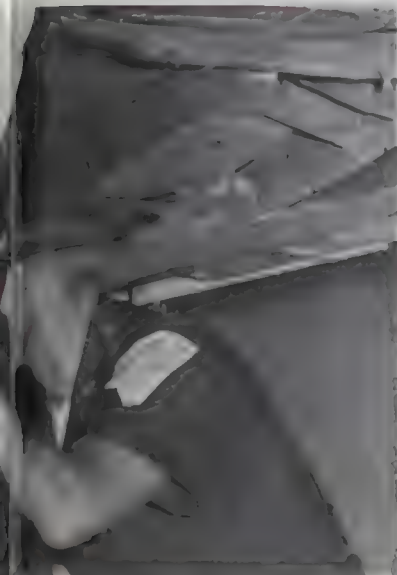
A systematic, modern

Members of the department's Motor Carrier Inspection Section are responsible for enforcing the state's many rules and regulations pertaining to the operation of motor carriers on Indiana highways. Members of this section also enforce Public Service Commission regulations. Through the efforts of the Motor Carrier Inspection Section, the Public Service Commission Detail and the assigned Weigh master personnel, Indiana is rapidly gaining the reputation as being one of the toughest states in the Union on truck enforcement. The section is gaining nationwide recognition for its strict and impartial enforcement.

The 1967 legislature enacted the law which established the Periodic Vehicle Inspection Program. The responsibilities of this program fell upon the Indiana State Police Department. Twenty five officers administer this program, statewide, which also includes annual school bus inspections. The men of this Section strive for the very best in vehicle safety for Indiana citizens.



view



The Planning and Inspection Division of the Indiana State Police Department is concerned with the application of new and effective procedures for use by personnel in the field. It is concerned with the operation and administration of the entire department — its personnel, its material resources, and its procedures.



Superintendent Robert L. DeBard
1973-1976
Governor Otis R. Bowen, M.D.

One of the pleasures of my office is the privilege of recognizing officers who have exhibited outstanding service in the performance of their jobs. Underscoring the achievements of a few, however, is not to say that any man among the ranks would not have responded in the same manner. Instead, it underscores our creed that the strength of the Indiana State Police Department lies in the caliber of its men.

The information provided can assist the Superintendent in formulating programs and procedures to continue offering the citizens of Indiana maximum police service for tax dollars invested.

The Planning Section processes Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants, serves as liaison with the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency and coordinates activities with private support agencies.

A Legal Division provides information and support to members of the department as required. Any legal action involving the State Police Department is supervised by the officers of this section.

The primary responsibilities of the Business Administration Division are budget and fiscal transactions and providing for the logistical needs of the department through its Accounting Section, Pension and Insurance Section, Automotive Section, Quartermaster and Maintenance Section.

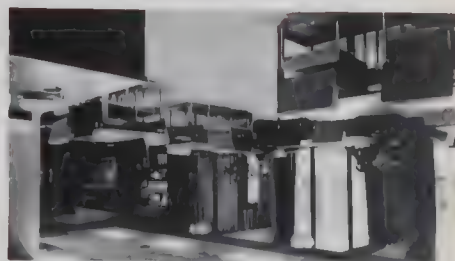
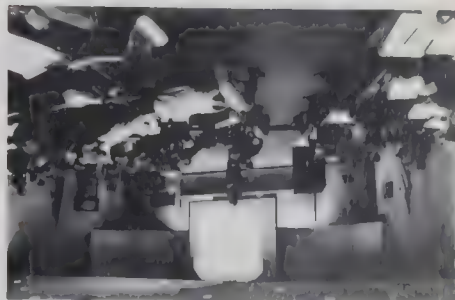
The Chaplain's office coordinates the activities of 25 volunteer Chaplains in support of a more effective and efficient department. The Chaplains contribute positively to the always present problem of job stress and human behavior. The numerous crisis situations which develop in the police service are of prime concern to the men of the Indiana State Police Chaplaincy program.

Indiana State Troopers are trained and prepared to meet any existing problem, ranging from underwater search and recovery to the safe removal of explosive devices. Emergency Response Teams have been trained for use in high risk situations. Expanded, modernized training facilities have enabled the Trooper to keep pace with the changing times.



Training: a new outlook

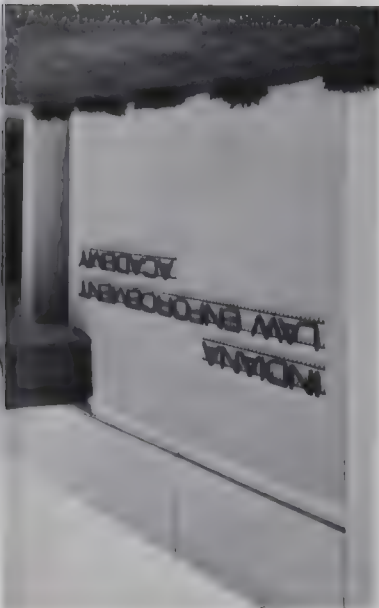
The Indiana State Police Recruit School is held at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy at Plainfield. Provisions for this facility were introduced in the 1967 legislature. A Building Commission was created by the legislature in 1971 and the first class opened the building on January 6, 1975. In addition to Indiana State departments in the state receive training pursuant to the law mandating minimum training for all Indiana law enforcement officers. The school is one of the most beautiful and functional buildings of its kind in the country. Its existence is a testament worthy of the Academy motto "For All the People", Indiana.



the state's most important, Indiana Chapter and Culver Military Academy, now share this modern facility with officers from all sections of Indiana. The Indiana State Police Training Section is responsible for operation of the Recruit Academy, supervision of the "delegation" training, law enforcement service training programs, and agencies to local departments and agencies on request and the development and continued improvement of training programs and techniques at both the recruit and in-service training levels.

The efficient and proper use of firearms in the police service is an important part of the trooper's training. A long and illustrious record has been compiled by the various Indiana State Police-trained troopers.

Indiana's First
State Police Training School
July, 1935





The spirit that make a good police agency a great one is the energy to constantly improve itself. Pioneering new concepts in law enforcement is a hallmark of the Indiana State Police. Early criminal laboratory services preceded the Department's forensic science program. The State Police air fleet has grown from the use of one fixed wing aircraft to a fleet of modern aircraft, including multi-engine planes and turbine powered helicopters. Auto crash injury research was a State Police innovation and a device to better time vehicle speeds was introduced to American law enforcement by Hoosier troopers. Ours was the first State Police force to bring narcotic and drug training to all its officers. Adapting space age technology to the needs of law enforcement is characterized by the Department's growing computer program. Since 1933 the Indiana State Police has grown larger in size and more sophisticated in its service to Hoosier citizens. The demand and the need for public service is a constant challenge.

It is the trooper who meets this challenge. On patrol, he must cope with many problems. He apprehends traffic violators and helps people in trouble. He questions hitchhikers who are often fugitives. He investigates accidents and renders first aid that often saves lives. He delivers emergency messages when all other efforts have failed, and he relays medicine when time means life or death. He's first at the scene of crimes and his investigations often solve the case. He directs traffic at public events and protects crowds at disasters. He appears before community groups and spends hours



giving testimony in court. He does all of these things and more. Behind the wheel of a police car, at the controls of a helicopter, underwater in scuba gear, handling explosives or firearms with an expert's touch, a trooper's career is one of action. It is a tough, demanding and often dangerous job but he does it with pride, honesty and dedication. That's why an Indiana State Trooper is a true symbol of security to the people he serves. Today, the Indiana State Police Department stands with the best. Tomorrow it will be better!



OFFICER'S PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

An Indiana State Police officer will support, protect, defend and obey the Constitutions and Laws of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and the Regulations of the Indiana State Police Department; he will keep himself and his commanders informed of the criminal, traffic and other police problems in his assigned area, and he will take whatever lawful action is necessary to prevent and reduce crime, traffic accidents and other disorder, using all of the imagination, initiative and ingenuity at his disposal, attempting to gain willful compliance with the law whenever possible; he will to this end, give the State of Indiana an honest day's work for a day's pay, recognizing and accepting the fact that the Department will not tolerate laziness and that he will often be required to work long hours to accomplish his mission; he will remain willing to accept additional Department duties

and responsibilities; He will accept the responsibilities of leadership in police circles which is traditionally expected of a State Police officer; he will never look the other way, either in case of a law violation or in the case of a citizen in need of his aid and assistance; he will walk the extra mile to gain co-operation with other public officials; he will recognize his responsibility in civic affairs and will, within the limits of his position, support responsible and worthwhile community projects; he will not criticize his superior officers or the Department for the mere sake of criticism, but he will never hesitate to offer respectful criticism, coupled with a suggestion, of how the task may be better performed; he will maintain a positive attitude toward his job, taking pride in his profession, and if he is no longer able to honestly abide by these standards, he will, for the good of the Department, resign.



They shall bear faithful allegiance to their government, and be loyal to their profession. They shall accept, as a sacred obligation, their responsibility as citizens to support the Constitutions and Laws of the United States and of the State of Indiana; and as public servants, they shall consider the privilege of defending the principles of liberty, as defined in our Constitutions and Laws, the greatest honor that may be bestowed upon any man.



Our past is rich with stories of individual achievement and sacrifice, experienced by the Indiana State Police pioneers, in their dedicated pursuit of protecting the inalienable rights which have become the birthright of every citizen living within our free society. The organizational framework of the department has provided a vehicle for the dispensation of services, numerous and varied, to the citizens of the state since 1933, covering a period of time that has generated the most prolific societal expansion in the history of the world.

Our nation's accomplishments have been unrivalled by any other society. Through free enterprise and increasing equality of opportunity, both social and economic, American life has become rich and full. Our necessities would be luxuries to a majority of the world's population. Blessed with an unparalleled potential for continued progress we will be limited only by the range of our vision, the strength of our determination and our individual dedication to the concept of democratic government.

American footprints in the lunar dust marked a particularly notable achievement of mind and spirit. Yet, even as the astronauts sought to master the moon's desolation they ironically left behind a society increasingly beset by the forces of lawlessness and destruction. These forces have always accompanied the progress of mankind and have been present through every stage of our nation's development. The prosperity of twentieth century America has been fertile ground for the spiralling propagation of crime and violence.

Freedom to assemble; to bear arms; to own and be secure in ownership; to engage in commerce and gainful enterprise; to be free from fear of unjust prosecution; to be free to speak, or to remain silent; to be free to worship. This enduring list of freedoms will exist only as long as we maintain our tradition of responsible, involved citizenship.

Corrupt and greedy men of high position have been known to violate public trust in their lust for power and wealth. Bigotry and prejudice are ever present enemies of a free society, and those faithless to the cause of freedom openly seek to subvert and destroy our system. Our individual right

*to be secure and safe can be perpetuated only if we adopt the laws of the land as the commandments of our political heritage and only as long as the citizenry supports the process that provides for enactment and enforcement of the law.**

In this age of the computer, concerned citizens are shocked to learn that, in most respects, and until very recently, the mechanics governing the operation of the criminal justice system had remained virtually unchanged for almost 200 years. Recognition of increasing problems and concern for years of neglect has been evidenced in recent local, state and federal legislation. The developing complexities of criminal justice programs and procedures may have a tendency to further separate the citizen from the agencies responsible for the administration of justice. Thus, the growing challenge will be found in the areas of responsible program development by criminal justice agencies and the encouragement of citizen involvement.

The perpetuating force in the American system of law enforcement has been, at least in part, that the people have been held in awe by the tales and legends that have surrounded our concept of law and order. The law-abiding citizen felt secure in the protection offered by the local police, and, conversely, the criminal was restrained by the "long arm of the law."

Now, in an age of rapid communication, we have become strikingly aware of the inefficiencies of the system, caused by decades of neglect and overload, and are constantly reminded, through developing circumstances, that it simply is not functioning efficiently. We see disrespect, even blatant contempt, replacing awe, and the time has arrived for police agencies to develop programs which will reaffirm their position as representatives of the people. Authority, derived from the people and exercised, not to create physical or social oppression, but as a means of enforcing the guidelines and laws that have developed as a result of our expanding republic. These laws, the result of our original concepts of freedom, tradition, and contemporary need, due to an increasingly complex society, can perhaps only be functional in this age through near-unanimous citizen adherence.

*by J. Edgar Hoover

A Society of Laws



*From "Selected Materials for Introduction
To Forensic Studies"
by Professor Hillard J. Trubitt
Department of Forensic Studies
Indiana University*

In a democratic society, dissent is the catalyst of progress. The ultimate viability of the system depends upon its ability to accommodate dissent, to provide an orderly process by which disagreements can be adjudicated, wrongs righted, and the structure of the system modified in the face of changing conditions. No society meets all these needs perfectly. Moreover, political and social organizations are, by their nature, resistant to change. This is as it should be, because stability order is a fundamental aim of social organization. Yet stability must not become atrophy, and the problem is to strike the proper balance between amenability to change and social stability.

Every society represents a style of living. The style is represented by the way in which people relate to the social structure, the way in which social decisions are made and the procedures which govern the ways people in the society relate to each other. In a democratic society such as ours, the governing ideals are government by the rule of law, equality before the law, ultimate control of the lawmaking process by the people. We depend upon these principles both to accommodate and to limit change, and to insure the style of living we prefer.

As Tocqueville observed, America is peculiarly a society of law. The law has played a greater part among us than in any other social system—in our restless and jealous insistence on the utmost range of freedom for the individual, in our zeal to confine the authority of the state within constitutional disks, and in our use of law as a major instrument of social change. The practice of judicial review in the United States has had an extraordinary development, with no real parallels elsewhere. It has kept the

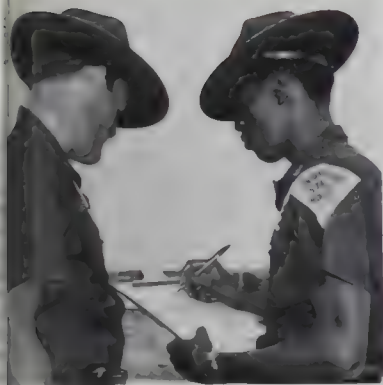
law a powerful and persistent influence in every aspect of our public life.

We believe with Jefferson that the just powers of government are derived and can only be derived from the consent of the governed. We are an independent, still necked people, suspicious of power, and hardly docile before authority. We never hesitate to challenge the justness and the constitutional propriety of the powers our governments and other social institutions assert. In the robust and sinewy debates of our democracy, law is never taken for granted simply because it has been properly enacted.

Our public life is organized under the explicit social compact of the Constitution, ratified directly by the people, not the States, and designed to be enforced by the courts and by the political process as an instrument to establish and at the same time to limit the powers of government. As Justice Brandeis once observed, "the doctrine of the separation of powers was adopted by the convention of 1787, not to promote efficiency but to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power. The purpose was, not to avoid friction, but by means of the inevitable friction incident to the distribution of the governmental powers among three departments, (executive, judicial and legislative) to save the people from a tyranny... And protection of the individual from the arbitrary or capricious exercise of power... was believed to be an essential of free government."

The social contract of our constitution goes beyond the idea of the separation of powers, and of enforceable limits on the competence of government. The governments established by the national and state constitutions of the United States are not omnipotent. A basic feature of the Constitution, made explicit in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, is that rights not delegated to governments are reserved to the people. The Amendments may not be directly enforceable





Superintendent John T. Shettle
1977.
Governor Otis R. Bowen, M.D.

It is my wish that each of us, as members of the Indiana State Police Department, will aggressively pursue positive action and change within the Department in any area where we see the potential for providing better service to the citizens of the State of Indiana. May we each accept the responsibility of doing our part, knowing full well that each time we fail to perform to the best of our ability we have become more a part of the problem than the solution.

in the Courts, but the idea they represent animates many judicial decisions, and influences the course of legislation and other public action.

In a multitude of ways, the Constitution assures the individual a wide zone of privacy and of freedom. It protects him when accused of crime. It asserts his political rights — his right to speak, to vote, and to assemble peaceably with his fellows to petition the Government for a redress of his grievances. Freedom of speech and of the press are guaranteed. Religious liberty is proclaimed, and an official establishment of religion proscribed. And the Constitution seeks assurance that society will remain open and diverse, hospitable to freedom, and organized around many centers of power and influence, by making the rules of federalism and of liberty enforceable in the courts.

The unwritten constitution of our habits is dominated by the same concern for preserving individual freedom against encroachment by the State or by social groups. The anti-trust laws; the rights of labor; the growing modern use of state power to assure the equality of minorities; the wide dispersal of power, authority and opportunity in the hands of autonomous institutions of business, labor and education — all bespeak a characteristic insistence that our social arrangements protect liberty, and rest on the legitimacy of consent, either through the Constitution itself, made by the people, and capable of change only by their will, or through legislation and other established methods of social action.

In broad outline, such is the pluralist social compact which has evolved out of our shared experience as a people. It has its roots in our history. And it grows and changes, in accordance with its own rules and aspirations, as every generation reassesses its meaning and its ideals."

Local government has always been the basic source of law enforcement in America. The sheriff, constable and policeman. With the advent of the automobile, most states, for the first time, entered law enforcement with substantial manpower. Urbanization, mobility, mass population and inter-

dependence brought the federal government into the picture. Today there are approximately 27,000 federal officers, 46,000 state police officers and 350,000 city and county officers. Many people believe that because local law enforcement is divided into more than 40,000 jurisdictions that a national police force is desirable. With it they see professionalization, integrity, efficiency and effectiveness. However, to be effective in a democratic society, law enforcement needs to be close to the people and must serve their particular needs. The support, the confidence, and the personal familiarity of the public are necessary for the police to do their job in a free society.

We speak of law and order and expect the end result of law to be order. But many times there is more order in a prison than there is in a town meeting. Our right to dissent must be held within the bounds of constitutional rights, with the understanding that our opinions for social change must be ratified by those with whom we live. There must be an acceptable framework within which this process takes place. This framework is known as the American Criminal Justice System. If the system is weak or corrupt and does not respond efficiently and fairly to the call for review of grievances and suggested change for the betterment of the majority then we can expect varying degrees of unrest from persons or groups who seek understanding. Many times the police, as the most visible arm of the system, fill the gap, at great professional cost to themselves, when the system fails to adjust efficiently to cries for social or legal change. Historians and futurologists agree that Utopian conditions will never be experienced in any criminal justice system. Only concerted effort by trained, dedicated personnel working within the system, combined with citizen support and cooperation, will give hope for noticeable improvement.





To keep the public informed

American police agencies, perhaps to a greater degree than those in other areas of the world, have traditionally sought public support through safety education and public information programs. The Indiana State Police Department is no exception and has consistently, since its inception, provided meaningful programs of interest to Hoosier citizens. These programs have been carried to the public by the officers of the Safety Education Section originally, and, today, by the special officers who serve as Public Information Officers at the various District Headquarters.

The Public Information Office at Indianapolis supervises the activities of Police Specialists who are assigned to do the public relations work in the field. Classrooms, churches and private and civic clubs request talks on the full range of police related and safety subjects.

The Section contributes annually to the Hoosier Boys State program by providing instructors and equipment for use during the popular government orientation program.

Another program of importance to the department's goal of informing the public in areas relating to their general welfare was the "Signal 10" radio show, featuring conversations between motorists and troopers. A wide range of traffic safety topics, presented in a unique way, made this an award winning program.

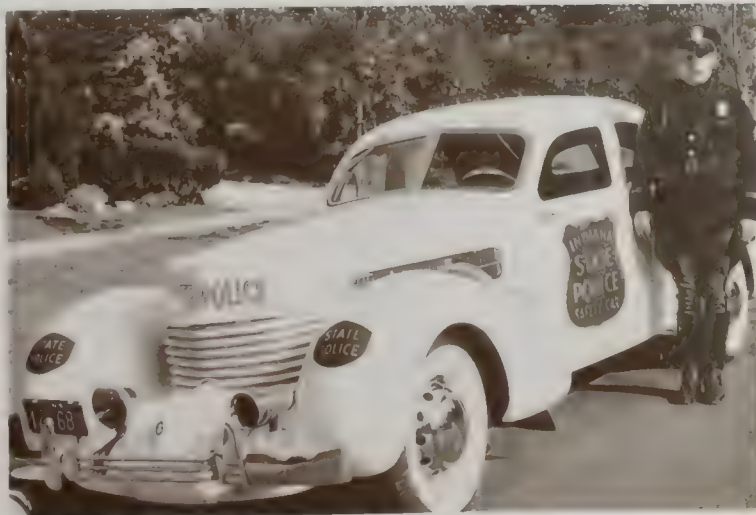
The Section's Audio Visual Department has produced numerous films dealing with law enforcement-related topics. State Police Recruiting, Torpedoes, Narcotics, Bicycle Safety, Travel Trailers, Indiana Trooper 10-08, and the Kiwanis International Career Camp are a few of the films produced to date.

A crime prevention program was originated in 1977 involving both the

field Public Information Officers and Headquarters personnel. This program, federally funded, is coordinated by the State Police Department and includes over 200 local participating agencies. The Public Information Office accepted the task of distributing material to the local participants throughout the state and the organization of local crime prevention units.

The Public Information Officers also assist the media by preparing and distributing news releases involving current problems and events which are under the jurisdiction of the department.

The popular "Indiana State Police Road Show" is also produced weekly for distribution to 85 Indiana radio stations. These shows are taped and recorded in the headquarters studio with various Public Information Officers narrating.



In the summer of 1970 the Indiana District of Kiwanis joined with the Indiana State Police Department in the development of a new program. The purpose of the program is to familiarize Hoosier high school students with the career opportunities available to them in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice. Soon recognized nationally, Career Camp became the pattern for development of similar programs across the country.

The annual enrollment continues to increase, providing career orientation for over 300 young men and women interested in criminal justice careers. The program provides a foundation on which many Hoosier students build a career in law enforcement. The addition, in recent years, of numerous criminal justice degree programs at state and private colleges and universities adds emphasis to the importance of the Career Camp program. The future of the Indiana State Police Department, with that of all criminal justice agencies, depends on the proper application of our greatest resource: interested, dedicated and qualified young people.





Career Camp

Career Camp
P. O. Box 89
Cambridge City, Indiana 47327
(317) 478-4506



More than just a trip to camp

CAREER CAMP: A CHANCE TO STUDY LAW ENFORCEMENT, TOO

The Career Camp program is a unique concept and purpose. In a society long familiar with summer camps, it is only natural that someone would eventually develop a camping program that would appeal to young people interested in pursuing law enforcement or criminal justice careers.

Sergeant Ernie Alder, originator of the program, first presented his idea to the Indiana District Board of Directors of Kiwanis International in the fall of 1969. Kiwanis involvement would entail delegate selection and financial sponsorship through individual club participation. The board unanimously approved exploration into the plausibility of such a program.

The plan was then presented to Robert K. Konkle, Indiana State Police Superintendent at the time, who approved the involvement of the Department in the joint venture. He agreed to supply officers for instructional purposes and the necessary police equipment for displays and demonstrations.

It proved to be a winning combination. Kiwanians in local Hoosier communities selecting and financing the delegates and the Indiana State Police Public Information Officers serving as staff instructors and

counselor.

The next step in the development of the program was an intensive campaign to familiarize the local Kiwanis Clubs in the state with the details of the project. Response was good. 93 clubs initially agreed to sponsor at least one delegate from their respective areas to attend the 1970 Career Camp.

National and local programs designed to improve criminal justice were being enacted by Congress and State Legislatures during this period. The awareness of a need for reform was evident and Career Camp was a concept any lawman, or any public spirited citizen, could support. Bright young people, with an interest in the field of criminal justice, attending a one week program filled with basic training focused on law enforcement, courtroom procedures, penology and the social aspects of crime and the law.

The theme of the Career Camp is not only police work, but criminal justice in the broadest sense. Applications are not considered on the basis of interest level in becoming a State Trooper. The program relates to the entire concept of law and consideration is given to the social, legal and enforcement aspects of the occupation.

Who can attend, and how?

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM KIWANIS CLUBS, HIGH SCHOOLS, STATE POLICE POSTS

Local Kiwanis Clubs receive basic recruitment information from the Career Camp office, but are encouraged to develop their own selection process most effective for their area and individual capability. Application materials are distributed annually to Kiwanis Clubs, high school guidance offices and Indiana State Police Posts. Career Camp Chairmen at the local Kiwanis Club level make the final determination, on the basis of applications received, as to which applicants are appointed to attend the program.

The Kiwanians rely heavily on the local and area high school guidance personnel in making their selections. They are looking for young people who have displayed good citizenship, are above average academically and who indicate an interest in considering a career in criminal justice. The applicants selected have annually represented a good cross section of the state. Equal numbers of boys come from all corners of the state with two weeks now reserved especially for girls.

The facilities at the Hoosier 4H Leadership Center near Purdue University were secured as the site for Career Camp. The campers are housed

in a handsome, rustic A-Frame structure, bunking up to ten delegates in each sleeping section. Classroom facilities and a spacious lounge are included in the same centralized building. Meals are prepared by the 4H Staff in a modern stainless steel kitchen. Campers and staff also have access to the surrounding grounds, including hundreds of acres of beautiful woodlands and an olympic size swimming pool.

The young people who make it are in for a busy week. The field trip program takes them on a tour of the Tippecanoe County jail, gives them a comprehensive look inside the daily operations of the West Lafayette Police Department. For comparison they also visit the West Lafayette Indiana State Police Post to view firsthand how state police operations differ from, and yet support, local law enforcement. And then, after a noon banquet and a guest speaker, the delegates visit the firearms range at the Purdue Farms for a lecture in firearms safety and the proper use of police force. The responsibility that attends the use of deadly force is vividly expressed as each student fires a few rounds with the .357 magnum,







Realism fills field problems

MOCK AUTO ACCIDENT SHOCKS CAMPERS. ALLOWS THEM TO INVESTIGATE

A heavy lecture schedule completely balances the presentation of all phases of the criminal justice system. They hear a defense attorney and a prosecutor, a street patrolman and a judge, a narcotics specialist and a legislator. Even an ex-convict and a corrections expert have shared the same lecture. Other phases of the program are equally balanced. An eye-opening mock trial in which the campers participate will be followed by close order drill. Field problems are presented with a discussion period that points up the complexities of making a real life decision that could drastically alter another person's life.

One of the field problems often presented proves to be quite a sur-

prise for the campers. While the delegates are engaged in another of the many outdoor activities a grinding vehicle collision attracts their attention to the far end of the Career Camp area. Excitement and confusion mounts as the driver of the car, one of the Troopers, leaps from the car and flees the scene. The chase ensues, followed by arrest, investigation and trial.

The seriousness of classroom and field problem situations is broken by periods of recreation and free time. There are swimming periods and lots of baseball, football and volleyball. Inter-room competition is strong and the All Star vs Staff softball game at week's end is a highlight.



A mixture of work and play





Looking up to college idols

PURDUE ATHLETES RELATE EXPERIENCES. BIG HIT WITH CAMPERS

Purdue athletes have supported the Career Camp program since it's inception by providing manpower for recreational supervision and evening program. Purdue football Coach Tony Mason initially developed the cooperative program and Coach Dale Samuels has assumed the responsibility since 1974. Many outstanding athletes, some All-Americans, have shared their experiences with the delegates.

A paradoxical experience greets the campers one night each week as, in the early morning hours, the staff surrounds the building with patrol cars. Amidst flashing red lights and wailing sirens the campers are roused and instructed to report outside for a session of marching. This is followed

by a trip to the classroom and a viewing of actual traffic accident scenes. In their final report on the Career Camp experience many delegates refer to this exercise as most disturbing and also probably most representative of the challenge of police work.

Movies are an important part of the camper's schedule. The staff borrows heavily from the film libraries of the Indiana State Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Criminal Justice Library of Kent State University. Audio-Visual topics range from the history of law enforcement to actual police training films dealing with patrol techniques, arrest procedures, accident and crime prevention theories and investigative methods.





David Henderson
Purdue University



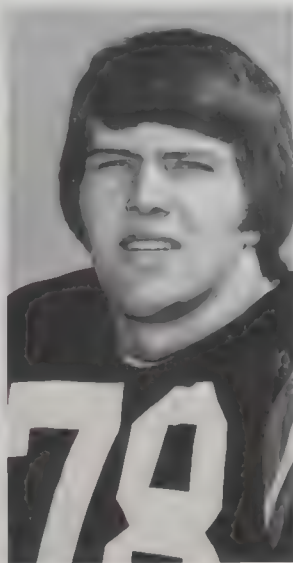
Ken Novak
Purdue University



Chris Barr
Purdue University



PURDUE FOOTBALL PLAYERS AT 1970 CAMP:
Ted Tedesco, Greg Miller, Don Guinn, Mike
Mr. Daniel, Ashley Bell



Jeff Stapleton
Purdue University



Mike Pruitt
Purdue University



Off to Washington!



In 1971, another experience was offered to former Career Campers. A one day field trip to the Nation's Capital was implemented and has been provided annually on the first Monday in October. Hundreds of former delegates, paying their own way, have enjoyed the tour, including stops at the F.B.I., the National Archives, Bureau of Printing and Engraving, the Capitol Building and a stop at Arlington National Cemetery to view the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. And then the delegates, having boarded their plane at 7 A.M. in Indianapolis, return to Washington National Airport to re-board for the return trip, arriving back in Indiana at the midnight hour.

Another step forward for Career Camp was the addition, in 1973, of the program for young ladies. A two day experimental program was conducted in 1973 and the response prompted expansion to a full five day program in 1974. With women becoming more involved in all areas of the labor market it was inevitable that women would enter the once

male dominated field of law enforcement. Many law enforcement agencies across the country have already trained and hired women as patrol officers. It is reasonable to assume that every imaginable opportunity existing in criminal justice will soon be shared by men and women alike and for this reason the girl's program parallels the boy's schedule in every detail.

Many former delegates are currently in training for law enforcement occupations and some are already employed in the criminal justice system. The guidance offered through the program is most significant but a secondary benefit has been found in the experience realized by the simple combination of young people and officers spending a week together. The policeman is taken from his remote, somewhat formidable position and placed on ground level with the students, in a touch football game, at the swimming pool or even in a serious discussion period where matters of shared importance bring the two groups closer together.



A typical camp day...



Success

The success of Career Camp is reflected in the increasing numbers of youths who attend the program annually. An initial enrollment of 81 in 1970 has swelled to well over 300 in 1975, with over 1300 total delegates having graduated from the camp.

A number of awards have been presented to The Indiana District of Kiwanis and the Indiana State Police Department as a result of the success of the program. Probably the most treasured is the George Washington Honor Medal from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. The foundation's goals are simply stated, "To make Americans proud of America and to develop responsible citizens."

To the youth of this country our past makes possible the thrill of an unprecedented opportunity. It also imposes the burden of awesome challenges. Young people today, more than ever before in our history, are faced with the imperative to act positively, tirelessly, firmly and fairly to protect the bright promise of America. We dare not let our faith in the youth of this country diminish.



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POWER OF STATE POLICE WIDENED; M'NUTT CONTROLS

New force answerable to
Governor — Mayr backers
ousted — Leach named
Chief Officer

The Indiana State Police Department, with increased powers, went under control of Governor Paul V. McNutt yesterday.

The action removed from Frank Mayr, Jr., Secretary of State and political enemy of the Governor, one of his most important patronage departments.

The transfer was ordered by the Governor immediately after he signed a House Bill which gave the state police department a legal status. The measure created the department by law. Heretofore the state police department was a motor police division, but never had actually been created by law.

Three ousted immediately

Principal difference in the new set-up is that the state police have full police powers. Previously their authority was confined to enforcement of road laws.

